

Ballot fund could be controlled by TUC

By Our Labour Correspondent

Union leaders will tomorrow be asked to seek the views of all political parties on passing state funds for union ballot to the TUC, which would then distribute the money to affiliated unions.

The approach is one of the ideas to be canvassed at a meeting of the TUC's employment policy and organization committee, in an attempt to head off another internal split about the acceptance of government funds for ballots.

The debate will be preceded by a three-way election for the important TUC posts of chairman of the committee. The candidates are Mr Ken Gill, this year's TUC chairman and recently expelled member of the Communist Party, who advocates complete opposition to the employment laws; Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional and Computer Staff, (Aprox), who is supported by right-wingers; and Mr Clive Jenkins, leader of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, (ASTMS).

Mr Grantham, who has emerged as the favourite to win the chairmanship, said last night that if he does succeed he will argue for a wide canvass of all the political parties.

Present legislation allows unions to apply to the Government for money to cover the cost of holding postal ballots for elections to their ruling bodies.

Mr Grantham, argues that the TUC should try to establish a payments system for ballots similar to that which exists to cover educational costs. The TUC last year received about £1.6 million from the Government as a contribution toward its education budget.

● The Transport and General Workers' Union Britain's biggest union, is expected to announce today that its members have voted overwhelmingly to retain its political fund (Our Labour Editor writes).

Treasury ready to unveil new pay structure for Civil Servants

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The government is ready to announce its proposals for a new long-term pay system for 300,000 white collar Civil Servants, which could have a much wider impact by laying a framework for other areas of the public services.

Senior Treasury officials are expected to outline the system today or tomorrow and it will contain elements of comparison with pay levels of jobs in the private sector and access to arbitration.

The proposals are not expected to be sufficient to satisfy leaders of the Civil Service union, although it is thought that they like in the Treasury's document to guarantee formal negotiations.

Government proposals have been finalized after a briefing session at the weekend involving Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and his senior officials. The Treasury has also been involved in confidential discussions with the unions over several months.

An agreement with them on a settled pay system would probably also be offered to the 250,000 industrial Civil Servants, and the proposals have been drawn up with an eye to possible need in future for a system covering the other 3.5 million public service workers.

The Government has accepted that if it wished to pursue its manifesto commitment to outlaw strikes in essential services it would need to offer workers a long-term pay system incorporating either comparability or index-linking.

The Treasury's proposals will largely reflect the findings of the committee of inquiry into Civil Service pay under Sir John Megaw, set up after the seven-

month pay dispute in 1981 which followed the Government's withdrawal from the previous pay agreement.

The principle underlying Megaw was that pay in the Civil Service should be fixed by "informed collective bargaining" but in its proposals to the unions, the Treasury will not offer a comparability system, sought by the unions, that compares job with job.

Instead it is likely to offer a study of pay movements, carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics, which would produce weighted statistics for upper and lower quartile limits and pay negotiations would be allowed within those limits.

Other factors, such as the Government's ability to recruit and retain staff and non-pay benefits including indexed pensions, would also be taken into account. Elements of efficiency-related pay improvements are also likely to be included in the Treasury's proposals.

But the main sticking point with the unions is expected to be the access to arbitration with the Government refusing to give the unions unilateral access to a third party; any arbitration ruling would also be subject to the wider considerations of the Government's economic strategy. There are also likely to be controls on what can be referred to arbitration.

● Shipyard workers on the Tyne voted yesterday to end a strike which has halted work on three warships for almost seven weeks. Swan Hunter Shipbuilders will be back in operation today after the acceptance of a peace formula.



The Sir Tristram, rebuilt after bombing in the Falklands, sailing into the Pool of London yesterday. Captain Robin Green (right) on the bridge.

Rebuilt Falklands ship visits Pool of London

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent



The ship's burnt superstructure in 1982 (Photographs: John Manning).

Forty months after being almost destroyed with her sister ship, the Sir Galahad, in one of the most horrifying incidents of the Falklands conflict, the rebuilt Royal Fleet Auxiliary Sir Tristram, sailed yesterday into the Pool of London.

On June 8, 1982, 50 lives were lost although only two of them on board Sir Tristram when the ships were attacked by Argentine aircraft while lying almost undefended at anchor at Fitzroy off the south coast of the Falkland Islands.

Both ships were severely damaged and abandoned in flames. The Sir Galahad now lies at the bottom of the South Atlantic as a war grave.

Although the stern section of Sir Tristram, a logistics landing ship, was largely destroyed, the forward parts were used for a time as an accommodation unit.

Brought back to Tyneside in a heavy-lift ship, she has been lengthened by 29ft, and aluminium superstructure has been replaced by steel, strengthened to accommodate a landing pad for large Chinook helicopters.

The Tristram is again commanded by Captain Robin Green, aged 50, who also commanded her in the Falklands, and who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Councils may avert rate capping

By Colin Hughes, Local Government Correspondent

The Labour leadership of Lewisham Borough Council in south London will today appeal to the Government to be taken off next year's rate-capping list, a move which could herald an important policy change among the rate-capped councils.

Sources among the 12 Labour-controlled councils to be capped next year say as many as half of them are considering applying to have their budgets re-determined by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, under a procedure technically known as derogation.

They include Newcastle upon Tyne, due to be rate-capped for the first time and a strong possibility for re-determination, and the three London boroughs of Hackney, Greenwich and Islington.

Although the deadline for seeking Mr Baker's reconsideration theoretically falls today, it is expected that he, like his predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, will be prepared to extend the time-limit for any councils that are seriously interested.

The Labour groups in Greenwich and Islington are considering applying for re-determination at meetings tonight.

Last year even the Conservative-controlled authorities which were rate-capped refused to contemplate re-determination because it gave the Secretary of State powers to control spending in every field of the council's activities.

Last July Mr Jenkin softened the Government's line on detailed control over budgets, saying that he would not take up the powers if any council sought re-determination in next year's round of rate-capping.

Lewisham's decision yesterday comes after advice from a counsel that the borough had a good case. Mr David Sullivan, Lewisham's leader, said that its expenditure level had been set at £124 million, while the council wanted to spend £140 million.

● Liverpool City Council held an emergency meeting with shop stewards yesterday in a last-ditch attempt to unite workers behind the authority's campaign against the Government over its cash difficulties (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

But while all restated their opposition to the Government's stance against the council, most still opposed the council's lay off plan.

● A recent Court of Appeal ruling over Bradford City and Nottinghamshire county appeals, which threatens to wreck government attempts to control local authority spending, is to be challenged in the House of Lords. Yesterday a committee of three Law Lords headed by Lord Scarman gave Mr Baker leave to appeal. The appeal is due to begin on October 28.

Onedin vessel sunk by sudden squall

From Tim Jones, Plymouth

The 19 people who died on board the British barque The Marques had no indication of the brief and savage hurricane-force squall which struck the vessel as it sailed 90 miles north of Bermuda, a public inquiry was told yesterday.

The nine survivors of the disaster, which happened as the 85-ton vessel was competing in a Tall Ships race, told rescuers that it took only two minutes for The Marques to disappear bow first under the waves.

Four Britons were among the dead. They were: Mr Peter Messer-Bennetts, of Wadebridge, Cornwall; Mr Benjamin Bryant, aged 18, of Kenilworth, north London; Miss Gillian Shaugnessy, aged 24, of Chelsea, south-west London; and Mr Ian Brims, a father of three, from Hove, East Sussex.

The ship's master, Mr Stuart Finlay, his wife and son aged 16 months also died. Several of the victims were young recruits who had paid for the adventure.

Opening the inquiry, Mr John Reader, for the Department of Transport, said that the court would seek to balance the encouragement of the preservation of old vessels and sailing training for young people, with safety at sea.

Mr Reader said that when she began her voyage, in July last year, from Bermuda to Halifax, Nova Scotia, there was an awkward race running with winds of between force 6 and 7.

Mr Dennis Skinner, an American lawyer representing the families of five victims, has claimed that the stability of the ship was adversely affected by changes to the poop deck to make her more suitable for her role in the television programme *The Onedin Line*. The allegations are denied by the China Clipper Society, the ship's operators.

The inquiry is expected to last six weeks.

Mr Robin Cecil-Wright (left) and Mr Mark Litchfield, the ship's co-owners, and (right) Mr Philip Sefton, a survivor.

Shah paper on target for launch

Mr Eddy Shah, the publisher, said yesterday that plans for the launch of his national newspaper in March were on target.

The newspaper, likely to be titled *Today*, would be a rival to breakfast television. It would be prepared in London and, initially, 1.5 million copies would be printed there and in Manchester and Birmingham.

Mr Shah said that he aimed to print editions as late as 8am and 9am with colour pictures of overnight news, and later to make it a 24-hour paper.

"If something happens at 3am, our big city editions are going to have the news, in colour, and compete with breakfast TV," he said.

Mr Shah showed dummy pages of a full colour tabloid with the title *Today*, which was one of three possible titles and his favourite. It would be aimed at the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* market but also "the bottom end of the *Daily Telegraph* and the upper end of *The Mirror* readership."

Razzmatazz warning by Owen

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Dr David Owen yesterday warned the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance against embarking on a two-year general election campaign, relying on "electoral razzmatazz" to give it support.

Dr Owen told the SDP national committee in London that the Alliance must resist the considerable temptation to go in for gimmicks and stunts.

"We must not in 1986 see everything in general election terms. We must not gauge every policy or statement against the yardstick of how many votes it will bring. We must not foster a general election atmosphere for the next year," he said.

The SDP should concentrate in the constituencies in building up organization, membership and the level of its committed support.

"We should present ourselves as the alternative government, acting at all times on the merits of the issues as they come up and proposing constructive solutions to current problems. That way we will build respect and a reservoir of support."

Date set for Queen's visit to China

By Alan Hamilton

The Queen is to make a state visit to China from October 12 to 18 next year, becoming the first British reigning monarch to visit the country, Buckingham Palace confirmed yesterday.

China's veteran leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, aged 81, issued the invitation last December while Mrs Margaret Thatcher was in Peking to sign the Anglo-Chinese agreement on the future of Hong Kong, and its acceptance was confirmed to Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, during his visit to London in June.

It has taken many months to

arrange details of the visit, and only now have dates been agreed.

There is still no agreement on what the Queen's itinerary should be, although it is likely that besides Peking and Shanghai, she will visit the ancient Chinese capital of Xian to see the buried 2,500-year-old terracotta army, one of the great archaeological discoveries of the century, parts of which are on display in Edinburgh.

After their visit to the Chinese mainland the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will board the royal yacht *Britannia*, probably in Shanghai, and

cruise to Hong Kong for a three-day visit there from October 21 to 23.

Mr Deng, who said during the Hong Kong talks that he dearly wanted to welcome the Queen to his country, has in fact been extending feelers for a royal visit to China since 1978, but uncertainty over the future of Hong Kong ruled it out.

For the Chinese, the visit will set an impeccable seal of approval on the Hong Kong agreement; the fact that Peking has beaten Moscow into welcoming one of the world's most respected and sought-after

public figures will also give them quiet satisfaction.

The British hope that the visit will help to stimulate Anglo-Chinese trade which, in spite of the enormous potential size of the Chinese market and the country's new and more liberal economic order, remains lamentably small.

During her reign the Queen has made only one state visit to a Communist country, Yugoslavia. The Duke of Edinburgh, who travels widely on behalf of the International Equestrian Federation, has visited the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Remand for two over Blakelock killing

Winston Emmanuel Silcott, aged 26, a greengrocer, of the Broadwater Farm estate, Tottenham, north London, was remanded for seven days by Tottenham magistrates yesterday charged with the murder of Police Constable Keith Blakelock in the riots in the area eight days ago.

At Tottenham Juvenile court, a boy aged 14 was remanded in care in secure accommodation until Wednesday on the same charge.

Tottenham magistrates also remanded a welder, aged 18, of Broadwater Farm, and a boy aged 15, from Tottenham, accused of burgling a supermarket and stealing food. A trainee builder, aged 24, of Broadwater Farm, was remanded in custody until October 21 charged with maliciously causing a petrol bomb explosion with intent to endanger life.

A boy aged 13 was remanded until Wednesday in secure accommodation accused of burglary and possessing bricks as offensive weapons. At Tottenham Juvenile court, a boy aged 14, from Broadwater Farm, charged with burglary from a supermarket on the estate, was remanded in secure accommodation until October 16.

BBC to show film on IRA

A revised version of the once-banned television *Real Lives* documentary featuring an interview with Mr Martin McGuinness, the alleged former chief-of-staff of the IRA, is to be screened tomorrow evening on BBC 1.

The revisions include 19 seconds of additional footage showing an IRA bomb going off and the aftermath, and additions to two captions on Martin McGuinness and electoral support for the Sinn Féin.

Gem dealer in £1m fraud jailed

Ronald Skjoldhammer, a South African diamond dealer who fooled a group of British businessmen into paying £1,372,000 for 47 children's marbles, was jailed for seven years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Skjoldhammer, aged 55, of The Avenue, Radlett, Hertfordshire, told his victims the diamonds had been left in a bank safety deposit box. When the box was opened they found it contained only glass marbles.

Drink ban lifted

Authorities at Wembley Stadium yesterday succeeded in getting an alcohol ban on tomorrow night's World Cup match against Turkey lifted at a Crown Court appeal, provided they sell no more than two pints to each supporter.

Shilton's record, page 30

Sunday shopping

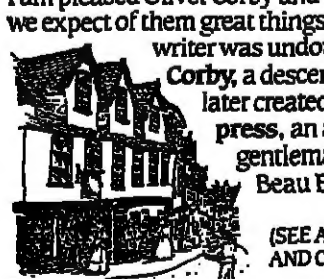
The Government intends to introduce legislation removing regulations on shop opening hours early in the new session of Parliament. Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, told TUC leaders yesterday.

The Corbles

An area of Windsor originally inhabited by tailors and cutters. See *Venerable Corbo 'THE ENGLISH CHRONICLE' 1420: "I am never lost in Windsor for I can follow the noisome smell of meat in The Shambles or the pleasing noise of scissors in The Corbles". It is certain that the ancestors of John Corby came from this area. See a letter to a London Gentleman, Phillip Brummell, 1666 "You complain of your Great Fire. God's blood, we are grateful of ours, for the slum (the district had fallen into disrepair and disrepute) of Corbles is now destroyed. I am pleased Oliver Corby and his family are saved, for we expect of them great things, as we do of yours."*

The writer was undoubtedly correct, for John Corby, a descendant of the said Oliver, later created the Corby trouser press, an aid as invaluable to a gentleman's appearance, as was Beau Brummell's advice.

(SEE ALSO 'CORBY' GARDINE AND CORSET, LEMON).



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Disputed confessions at heart of Cyprus secrets trial, judge says

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The jury trying seven servicemen in Britain's longest espionage trial yesterday told the judge that the confessions made by the defendants were genuine or merely the product of their interrogation.

On the 107th day of a case which began last June Mr Justice Stocker told a jury at the Central Criminal Court in London that the confessions were at the heart of a case revolving round homosexuality, blackmail and the secrets of a signals unit on Cyprus.

The seven defendants have denied charges under the Official Secrets Act covering a period between 1982 and 1984. The indictment lists 28 offences.

Since June the trial has been held almost entirely in camera. Yesterday the judge began summing up in open court before going back into camera for the rest of the week.

The defendants, five airmen and two soldiers, are: Senior Aircraftman Geoffrey Jones, aged 20; SAC Adam Lightowler, aged 22; SAC Christopher Payne, aged 26; SAC Wayne Krichin, aged 22; SAC Gwynfor Owen, aged 22; Signalman Martin Luff, aged 23; and Lance-Corporal Anthony Glass, aged 32. All were working with the 9th Signals Regiment in Cyprus at the time of the alleged offences.

The judge told the jury that all the defendants except Payne had given evidence. They all denied confessions and admissions made to the police last year. The confessions had included allegations involving the other defendants but they could not be held against those defendants unless there was corroborative evidence.

To convict the seven the jury had to be sure the men had collected and communicated information, the judge said. That was the only issue in dispute.

The judge reminded the jury that the case concerned a signals unit including civilians and servicemen, handling material of top classification. Each of the accused was alleged to "have betrayed his country and caused incalculable damage", the judge said.

"Each of the accused is said to have taken part in sexual orgies of a homosexual nature and thus laid themselves open to blackmail", he said. Yet all had had previously good characters. Witnesses said they knew of no homosexuality and a number of the men were "due to be promoted".

The case had first come to light through SAC Jones, who had been investigated over a breach of regulations. He had revealed to senior officers that he had told his girl friend, Josie, a Filipino night club singer, matters about his work. His room was searched and "a considerable number of pairs of ladies' tights, some new, some soiled and shredded" were found.

There were photographs of him wearing the tights and he freely admitted his fetish. There were also photographs of what was described as a drunken horseplay known as "moonies".

It was said other defendants joined the sexual antics in his room or in Payne's home. That was denied by the defendants.

The judge said that Jones made a number of statements in which he spoke of being blackmailed by an Arab called "John" after being involved in homosexual acts. Another figure called Alex, who claimed to be a KGB officer, had also become involved in putting pressure, with John and Jones, on other defendants.

Evidence had been produced showing that John had gone to Cyprus late in 1983 and left in 1984. Yet Jones had claimed their involvement was earlier than John's known presence on the island. Jones had, however, said the man had several passports.

The judge said defendants had made "specific and categorical confessions of each count in the indictment as well as other breaches of official secrets". But the defence was that the confessions were no more than words put into the mouths of the defendants as a result of their treatment.

The Crown said it was not credible for adult servicemen to be forced and adduced into making confessions, certainly not all seven. The defence spoke of "rolling admissions", where words were put into the mouths of one defendant and then quoted to others who were forced to agree.

But the judge said the touchstone might be the fact that two or more defendants gave the same detail of matters which could not have been in the knowledge of the interviewing officers.

The case continues today.

Bouncers' 'trail of violence'

A company of bouncers used its muscle to cover up its criminal activities, St Albans Crown Court was told yesterday.

Its campaign of violence and intimidation also led to the brake pipe being cut on a rival's car, the jury was told.

The trail of violence was described by Mr Robert Marshall Andrews at the start of a trial of five men. Between them they deny nearly 40 charges of violence, robbery and fraud. The trial is expected to last two months.

Mr Marshall Andrews said the company of bouncers named Taurus, operated in Watford, Hertfordshire.

He said the targets for violence were anyone who gave information to the police about the criminal activities and anyone who appeared to be in competition with Taurus.

Before the court are Alexander Barber, aged 27, of West Field Road, Harpenden; Michael Bowditch, aged 37, of Cotswold Avenue, Bushey; John Savage, aged 31, of Western Avenue, Watford; Stephen Delaney, aged 32, of Clarke Way, Garston; and Douglas Young, aged 33, of Shafesbury Road, Luton.

The hearing continues today.

Five teacher unions join in graffiti strike

From Peter Davenport, Manchester

Teachers at schools and sixth-form colleges in Manchester are to stage a half-day strike next week in the latest stage of the widening obscene graffiti controversy.

About 4,500 teachers, including headmasters, will take part in the action on Monday which will close 350 schools and colleges affecting more than 73,000 pupils.

The joint action by five unions is unprecedented and if it fails to secure a satisfactory settlement of the dispute there will be further industrial action, although spokesmen would not comment yesterday on the possibility of an all-out indefinite strike.

Mr Brian Tellow, for the 250-member Manchester branch of the National Association of Head Teachers, said the action showed the anger felt in the city because of the graffiti affair.

The dispute began when staff at Poundswick High School, Wythenshawe, refused to teach five pupils who had been expelled for their part in the writing of graffiti referring to teachers.

A sub-committee of the city council's education committee overturned the decision of the headmaster and governors and ordered that the boys should be allowed back into classes.

Staff who refused to teach them were sent home and others walked out in support of their colleagues.

The unions were particularly angry at suggestions from councillors after a meeting last week that one compromise might be for the five boys to be taught at Poundswick by teachers not named in the graffiti.

Yesterday they remained adamant that the boys should not be allowed back into the school and both sides appear as far apart as at the beginning of the dispute.

Mr Honeyford, headmaster at the centre of an ethnic education debate, may be forced today to vote to save his job (our Bradford Correspondent writes).

Indications last night were that the votes of the 10 governors at the Drummond Middle School may be equally split on an issue that could clear the way for his removal.

Today up to 16,000 Muslim children are being urged to stay away from school and Asian parents to strike in a day of action called for by the Parents' Action Committee.

Two died from Aids after blood transfusions

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Two men, both aged 69, have died from Aids, the immune deficiency disease, after receiving blood transfusions contaminated with the virus.

The deaths were disclosed yesterday by the Department of Health and Social Security on the day screening for all blood donations was introduced at a cost of about £2 million a year.

The deaths bring to three the number resulting from blood transfusions in Britain, although the earlier death, and a case of Aids from blood transfusion in another British patient, resulted from transfusions received abroad.

The department said the donors of the blood that resulted in the deaths announced yesterday have been traced, but work is still under way to trace anyone else who may have received contaminated blood from the same donors. The donations took place "several years ago", an official said.

Some haemophiliacs have been exposed to the Aids virus from contaminated blood, but only a few people are known to have been exposed to the virus from whole blood transfusions in Britain after donations by a man with Aids in 1982 and 1983.

The department said other cases of Aids from blood transfusions had to be expected, although "they will be a very rare event". They would result chiefly from transfusions that had already taken place before the introduction yesterday of the screening of blood for all the two million donations made annually.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, emphasized yesterday that, in spite of the introduction of screening for all donations, it was still vital that people in the high risk groups for Aids should continue not to give blood.

There is a period of a few weeks after infection before antibodies to the virus which causes Aids form, and it is those antibodies that are picked up by the screening tests.

The minister linked his appeal for high risk groups to continue not to donate blood with one to other donors to continue doing so.



Mrs Thatcher tries to retrieve her glove from Ultra. Thatcher's obedience test

Mrs Thatcher lost a glove to a playful police Alsatian as she waited at Heathrow Airport yesterday to receive Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

She bent over to stroke Ultra, on security duty with its handler, Police Constable Bob Bourne, and dangled her white leather gloves too close to the dog. He promptly took hold of a glove, and in spite of a sharp reproof from the Prime Minister, "I'm sorry you can't have that", refused to drop it.

He let go only on a command from his handler, but left a large wet patch on the leather. Mrs Thatcher was wearing the gloves as she shook hands with Mr Gandhi and his wife Sonia.

PC Bourne said: "He wouldn't have bit Mrs Thatcher. He's a very even-tempered dog and very good with people".

Safety code urged for protection of children in care

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Home Office proposals for the protection of children in care from sexual or physical abuse do not go far enough, the Association of County Councils said yesterday.

The Home Office is proposing to allow local authorities to ask the police about previous convictions for serious offences of people involved in child care, before they are employed or taken on as volunteers.

The proposals would still leave children, the elderly and the handicapped at risk, the association said. They did not extend to voluntary organizations working with children, ignored other vulnerable people, such as the confused elderly or mentally handicapped who could be physically or financially abused, and they relied on voluntary arrangements rather than a statutory code.

The association has collected more than 30 examples of sexual abuse, violence and theft and dishonesty affecting children and the elderly by people with previous convictions for similar offences. So many involved sexual abuse of children which existing voluntary guidelines should have prevented, that it seemed clear voluntary arrangements would not work, the association said.

The cases collected were "probably just the tip of the iceberg", a spokesman said yesterday. They included a man with convictions for sexual offences against children being employed in a local authority hostel and abusing children again, a teacher dismissed for sexual malpractices moving to a private school, a driver convicted of acts of gross indecency with mentally handicapped children, after which earlier convictions for similar offences were discovered, and people with convictions for sexual offences volunteering to work with children.

Mother 'bit and beat her two children'

A mother, aged 21, beat, bit and burnt her children, then aged one and two, and when a man came to live with her he also beat them, swore at them and banged their heads together, Bristol Crown Court was told yesterday.

The couple were arrested after the man slapped one of the children hard enough for two visitors to report the incident to the police.

Mr John Williams, QC, for the prosecution, said that Gail Clemmett, of Tregarth Court, Gibbonsdown estate, Barry, South Glamorgan, ill treated her children Nicholas and Bethan, in the summer of 1983.

Miss Clemmett denies cruelty to both children between April 30, 1983, and January 1, 1984, and Miss Clemmett and James Lane, aged 31, deny cruelty to both children between December 31, 1983, and April 26, 1984.

Mr Williams said that a former boy friend saw marks and bruising on the children. "On one occasion he witnessed tiny little marks on the upper arms consistent with a lit cigarette being held close to the skin or being quickly put out on the skin."

"On occasions he had to intervene to afford a measure of protection to them," he said. Eventually at the end of 1983 Miss Clemmett threw him physically out of the house. In early 1984, Mr Lane, who was unemployed, moved in.

Mr Williams said that Mr Lane was seen repeatedly pushing the children. "He picked Nicholas up and threw him on the bed and he would bang their heads together," he said. "He used quite foul language to the children which, perhaps, is as good as any indication of his feelings towards them".

The case continues today.

Paul Tasker, aged 21, of Tower Hill, Kirby, Merseyside, was jailed for four years at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday for breaking both legs and arms of his baby son. The court was told that doctors believed the injuries had been caused by twisting the legs and direct blows to the arms.



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The mid-range Mercedes-Benz 200, which will make its debut at the Motorfair on Thursday.

'Handbrake' on Mercedes is a foot pedal

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A new, middle-range 200 to 300 Mercedes saloon makes its British debut at London's Motorfair, which opens at Earls Court on Thursday. A larger version of the successful Mercedes 190, it has the same distinctive body styling with high, rounded boot and much smoother overall lines.

It goes on sale immediately with a choice of four petrol engines, ranging from the familiar two-litre, four-cylinder to a new three-litre six-cylinder and two diesels, a five-cylinder 2.5 litre and a six-cylinder 3.0 litre.

A development which will not find favour with British drivers, however, is the "hand brake", which is applied by

pressing a foot pedal under the dashboard. Hand-brake starts on hills require an entirely new technique.

Mercedes-Benz (UK) has used the change to introduce a 15 per cent price increase, much more than the trade expected. The cheapest, the 200 two-litre, costs £12,500, an increase of £1,650, while the top-of-the-range 300E is £17,840, an increase of £2,355.

I drove the new 230E (£13,665) more than 1,300 miles to the Frankfurt Motor Show and back recently, and found that the new multi-link suspension pioneered on the 190, together with a longer wheel base, sets new standards for big car handling

Guide to avoiding drinking in rounds

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Drivers convicted of alcohol offences have been taught how to avoid drinking in rounds which are condemned by an expert as an important cause of crime.

Drinking in rounds is a great contribution to drunken driving and other alcohol-related offences, according to Mr John Cook, a senior probation officer, who runs a pilot course in Hampshire to train drink-driving offenders how to keep out of trouble.

As a result of its success there are moves to start similar

schools as an alternative to court sentences.

Mr Cook says that part of the course is devoted to opting out of rounds.

The problem is wider than drunken driving. According to the Magistrates' Association, up to three fifths of people who appear before courts for sexual offences and spontaneous acts of violence says they had drunk alcohol excessively.

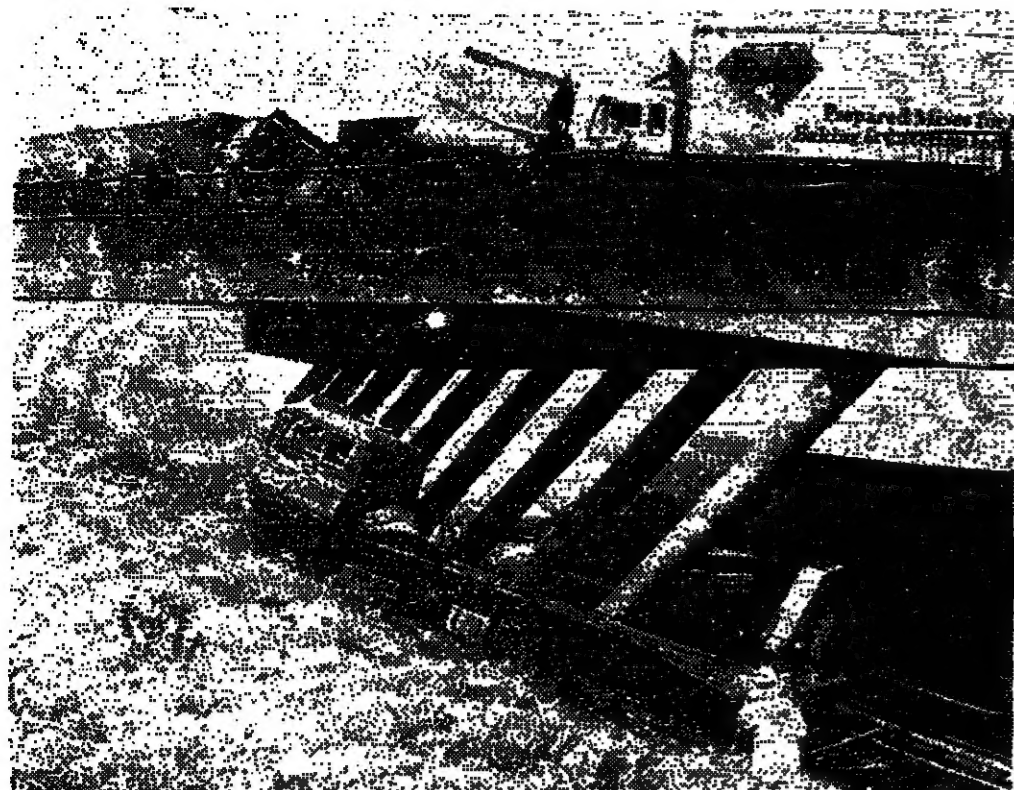
In role-playing sessions drivers learn how to opt out of rounds. One device is to arrive later than at the usual time,

then have half a pint if others are drinking pints.

David Webster, a secret drinker, fooled everyone when he was made manager of an industrial alcoholism unit, Glasgow Sheriff Court was told yesterday (the Press Association reports). For two years he hid his drink problem and steadily used the unit's money, embezzling £6,000.

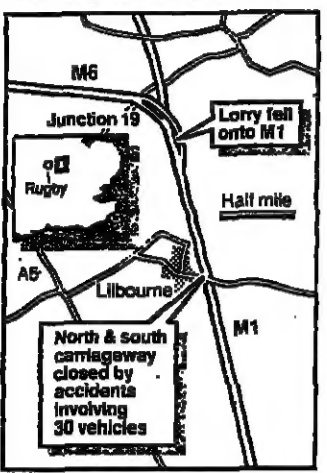
Webster, of Falkirk, pleaded guilty to embezzling the £6,000 while manager of the Industrial Alcoholism Unit in Glasgow, sentence was deferred for reports.

120 vehicles crash in M1 fog pile-up



The lorry which crashed off the M6 on to the M1

By Craig Seton
"Motorway madness" was blamed by the police yesterday for a series of pileups in dense fog which involved 120 vehicles, left 20 people injured - one critically - and closed the M1 in parts of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire for more than four hours.



Visibility was said to have been down to 50 yards when five cars and a tanker carrying caustic soda were in collision and burst into flames on the southbound carriageway of the motorway between junction 18 and 19, near Rugby. Five vehicles following them also crashed. Within minutes, 20 vehicles on the opposite carriageway collided as drivers attempted to see what was happening.

As huge queues built up, eventually stretching for 20 miles on the southbound carriageway, another 90 vehicles were involved in "shunts". Meanwhile a lorry which had been in collision with a car on the M6, crashed through the safety barrier of a bridge carrying the motorway over the M1, plunged down the embankment and crashed on to the hard shoulder of the M1's southbound carriageway. The car driver was seriously hurt.

A spokesman for the Northamptonshire police said: "The accidents were the sort of usual motorway madness unless drivers keep their speeds down, appropriate to the prevailing conditions, then we are in for a bleak and bloody winter."

Conditions after the crash were described as chaotic thick smoke mingled with the dense fog as people climbed out of burning vehicles to seek the safety of the hard shoulder embankment. Traffic jams built up on scores of roads leading to the motorway, and rescue services had difficulty getting through to free the injured and take them to hospital.

Mr John Coffey, aged 34, a sales representative from Solihull, west Midlands, who was heading south on the M1 to London said his car had been caught in the first accident, when visibility in the thick fog suddenly shrank to between 40 and 50 yards. "It was absolutely terrifying", he said. "I could see cars on the other carriageway screaming to a halt and piling into each other as their drivers tried to see what was going on on our side."

A spokesman for Northamptonshire police said the speed restrictions on the motorway were not in force.

The 19 people injured in the first accidents were taken to Rugby hospital where the condition of one, Mr Stephen Barnes, aged 37, of Broadstairs, Kent, was described as critical.

West Mercia police reported a number of accidents in fog on the M5 in Hereford and Worcester, where extensive road works are in progress.

Dealers' proposals

Power sought to suppress auction rings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Illegal auction rings should be brought under control by the creation of a standing committee representing all sections of the art trade with power to appoint an investigative tribunal, according to the British Antique Dealers' Association (BADA). "Legislative support would be required to enable this tribunal to act effectively", the association says. "It would need the usual powers to compel persons to appear before it, to take evidence on oath, to appoint an investigating accountant to inspect the books of dealers and auctioneers and to impose penalties."

The idea has been put forward in response to the Department of Trade and Industry's inquiry into the prevalence of rings and the means to control them. The association agrees that "rings are commonplace among non-members of the association and that there are occasions also when some suspicion falls upon one or more BADA members", but points to the difficulty of establishing proof.

There is a "natural reluctance" among BADA council members to expel members on any thing less than actual proof of participation", it says. An agreement between dealers not to bid against each other at auction, with a view to buying cheaply and sharing the profit, is known as an auction ring. It is illegal under the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act, 1927 and 1969, but there have been only two, minor, successful prosecutions in more than 50 years.

The Department of Trade and Industry is investigating whether and how the law should be amended. Its letter of inquiry, which has gone to many organizations and individual dealers, raises the possibility of a self-regulatory body being established by auctioneers and dealers.

The association's idea takes the form of a response to that suggestion, but it emphasizes that the present level of suspicion between auctioneers and dealers, sometimes described as a "cold war", makes cooperation impossible. Legislation would be necessary to prevent auction malpractices before the two sides could work together.

It suggests that the buyers' premium charge should be made illegal and that the exemption of auction sales from the Unfair Contract Terms Act and consumer credit legislation should be discontinued. It also suggests that some professional qualification should be required of auctioneers to ensure that they have sufficient knowledge to protect the seller's interest properly.

Buyers' premium is singled out for virulent attack as a "device which, on the one hand, offers a false incentive to sellers to sell by auction and, on the other hand, penalizes buyers without justification".

The association equates the premium with the ring: "It is a running sore, the continuing existence of which, we believe, a positive disincentive to dealers generally to cooperate in putting an end to their own malpractice."

RC leaders attacked by Gillick

Mrs Victoria Gillick last night criticized Roman Catholic Church leaders for failing to give her better support in her campaign against the prescribing of contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent.

Mrs Gillick, who is a Roman Catholic with 10 children, was speaking at Sidcup, Kent, at a preparatory meeting for a synod of bishops to be held in Rome in 1987 to discuss the role of the laity in the Church.

"I have been barred from consultation with church leaders," she said, "ignored by church officials, in my attempts to bring the matter to court."

Individual bishops had been stopped in effect from making statements to the public on their own initiative and "a close-knit caucus of influential members of Westminster [diocese] and elsewhere" had been allowed to dictate Catholic attitudes and responses on moral issues of grave public concern.

In contrast, she said, the Catholic laity, many priests and innumerable members of other Christian denominations and non-Christians had given her tireless support in her campaign.

The Law Lords' decision on the Department of Health's appeal against the "Gillick judgement", banning the secret prescribing of contraceptives to under-age girls is to be given on Thursday.

Prisoner flees
Peter Hicks, aged 25, of Kings Norton, Birmingham, has absconded from Sudbury open prison in Derbyshire the day after he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for criminal damage and burglary.

Carnival gang beat man to death, court told
A man was beaten to death in a street battle with a "mini army" of hooligans at the Notting Hill carnival in London, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Dominic Obillo, aged 51, chairman of the local Filipino Association, was attacked by a pack of drunks and beaten with pieces of wood and kicked as he lay helpless, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said.

Mr Amlot added that Mr Obillo, his son, and three friends, had confronted about a dozen youths when they vandalized his wife's new car outside his home in Southern Row, Notting Hill, in August last year.

Their trial continues today.

Twin births 'hastened' by hospital bed rest
By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Taking mothers expecting twins into hospital for bed rest to ensure the babies will be born prematurely, a study by doctors in Oxford and Zimbabwe has shown.

Obstetricians are divided over whether bed rest in the final weeks before birth decreases the chances of premature birth, but the practice is still common, the specialists say in *The Lancet*.

In 1983 nearly half the women who gave birth to twins in Scotland and the north of England were admitted to hospital to rest before the birth. But the new study of 212 women with twin pregnancies backs up the findings of two earlier studies that the women admitted to rest in hospital were more, not less, likely to have their babies prematurely.

Admitting an expectant mother to hospital for eight weeks or so before the birth costs about £2,500, the doctors say. "Quite apart from the evidence that it is harmful, this policy consumes resources that could be deployed more usefully in other ways."

Hospital bed rest for mothers expecting twins should be used more selectively, they say, being restricted to those with bleeding or other conditions.

The group included details of its Mars bar television campaign to show that it took time during different programmes, although the favourite slot was during *Coronation Street*.

PARLIAMENT OCTOBER 14 1985 Transport Bill • Concern over pensions

Minister seeks to reassure bus workers on pensions

HOUSE OF LORDS

A Government proposal that an insurance company should guarantee the future of the pension funds for workers of the National Bus Company, which is to be privatized to three years' time, was put forward in the House of Lords when it sat for the first time after the summer recess.

The plan was put forward by Lord Belstead, speaking for the Government, during the recommissioning stage of the Transport Bill which transfers the National Bus Company to the private sector.

Lord Belstead said the Government could not give a guarantee, sought in an amendment to the Bill, that NBC workers or those in its subsidiaries would receive when they retired pensions any less than those they were entitled to had it not been planned to privatize the companies.

The amendment was withdrawn after Lord Belstead agreed to hold talks with opposition parties on the pension proposals before the final stages of the Bill.

The amendment provided for a guarantee by the Secretary of State that employees of the National Bus Company or its subsidiaries would receive at normal retirement date pensions no less than those they were entitled to receive at normal retirement date on the day the NBC and its subsidiary companies ceased to operate.

Lord Tordoff (L), who moved the amendment, said the Government and the NBC had each rejected the other's suggestions and no resolution had been reached.

At the root of this matter was an important point of principle. It was a question of whether current employees of the bus company should have the same guarantees that had been given in other cases when public bodies had been privatized to secure the pensions of current employees and existing pensioners.

The Government had suggested that there were possible routes through insurance methods of guaranteeing the future of these pensions. It seemed that certain recommendations had been made by the Government and certain proposals by insurance companies which would give some way towards that, but this might cause a change of benefit in the longer term and the indexation of these benefits would not be the same as had been expected by the employees.

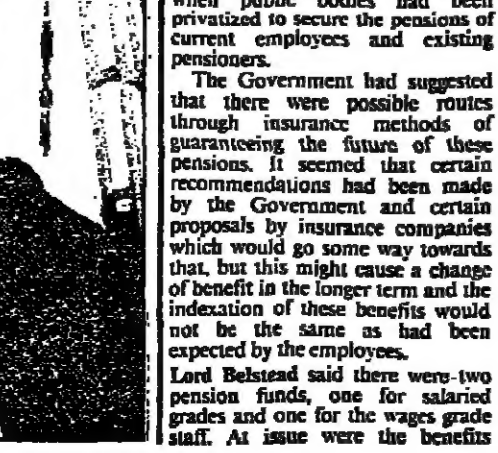
Lord Belstead said there were two pension funds, one for salaried grades and one for the wages grade staff. At issue were the benefits which had accrued for staff or would have accrued up to the time that the NBC became privatized.

Loneliness is just one problem

And it is a fairly common problem for seafarers away from home for months at a time. But it is only one of the troubles that people bring to us. As a Christian society working among seafarers we are asked for all kinds of help - spiritual, emotional, social and practical. And we are there, ready to give all the help we can, in all parts of the world.

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The Missions to Seamen
St Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, London EC4R 2RL



The backing of a major insurance company would give ample reassurance to members of both funds. That insurance cover appeared to be available now but he could not be sure if it might be available on anything like the same terms in three years' time when NBC was wound up.

Belstead: Could not give the guarantee sought

Lord Shepherd (Lab), a former chairman of NBC, said advisers to the trustees felt the Government's proposals did not rank equivalent to what the pension scheme members had subscribed to and would have expected to receive on the dissolution of the National Bus Company.

This matter was something that Parliament, in honour, should resolve.

Viscount Hood (C) said the plan which the Government had offered was a fine one: 1.5 per cent in excess of RPI was better than other pension plans. It was not reasonable that the Government should be asked to underwrite the fund for 30 years. He therefore could not support the amendment.

More than a third of consumers questioned believe that the quality of products has improved, and almost a third agree that products are more reliable, according to a survey by NOP Market Research.

CAP 'a blot on Europe's political landscape'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent
The EEC common agricultural policy was a blot on Europe's economic, social and political landscape, Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said last night.



Geoffrey Smith

In a forthright speech to a meeting of the Royal Overseas League in London, Mr Montague condemned the CAP as bad for consumers, bad for taxpayers, bad for farmers, bad for industry, bad for Europe's relations with the rest of the world and even bad for Europe.

As Mrs Thatcher paused for a moment between Blackpool and the Bahamas, is she wondering who will rid her of her turbulent minister? It might be supposed so after Mr Peter Walker's speech to the Tory Reform Group last week.

This year the butter "mountain" had exceeded a million tonnes, equivalent to 4 billion packs. Stocks of skimmed milk powder were more than 500,000 tonnes, most of which would be fed, with subsidies, back to cows to produce more surplus milk.

He made plain his continued dissatisfaction with some of the main elements of government policy. In return, Mr Nigel Lawson has dropped an equally broad hint that Mr Walker ought to be considering his position as a Cabinet minister.

The beef mountain was now 750,000 tonnes, enough to make 16 billion beefburgers. In spite of the relatively bad harvest this year, about 10 million extra tonnes of grain would go into storage to join last year's 22 million tonne surplus.

Mr Walker has no intention of resigning now, but there are suggestions that he might do so later if there were no relaxation in the Government's attitude. None the less, I should be surprised if he were either to decide to go or to be pushed at any time in the present Parliament. For rather different reasons, it suits both his purposes and Mrs Thatcher's for him to stay, even as a somewhat disaffected member.

One of the few foods in which the EEC was not self-sufficient was lamb. But quotas and tariffs imposed by the Community, particularly against New Zealand, made sheep prices higher than they need be.

He must know that if he remains in the Government he stands a better chance not only of influencing policy now, but also of succeeding to the leadership when the time comes. An outright rebel would be unlikely to take over if Mrs Thatcher won the next election.

Europe's farmers, who were 7.6 per cent of its population, was estimated to add more than £7 a week to an average family's food bill, as well as the added burden on them as taxpayers.

If she lost, then a minister who had resigned might be blamed for the defeat. That would not go down well in a party which attaches such importance to public loyalty.

Mr Montague suggested that, as well as a sustained freeze on support prices until they came broadly into line with world prices, quotas, levies and measures to limit production should also be scrapped and restrictions on food imports drastically reduced. Where farmers needed special support, it should be through direct regional and social measures.

Mr Gordon Brown, president of the Central Association of Agricultural Valuers, told his association's seventy-fifth anniversary lunch in London today that social funds should be used to support families farming in less favoured areas.

The arguments by the Mars Group, which spent £30 million a year on advertising, is in contrast with most of the 474 submissions which have been sent overwhelmingly against the idea.

In its submission, given to *The Times*, the group argues that advertising would benefit everyone and guarantee enough money for the BBC to continue to produce high quality programmes. Without it, BBC viewers could be left with "a continuous diet of soap operas" and other mass-appeal programmes.

The group's argument for advertising was the prospect of bringing down rates. It said that in the past 10 years prices had gone up by 160 per cent while television advertising costs had risen by 333 per cent.

By accepting advertising and maintaining the best of its traditional standards the BBC can achieve financial independence and the means to increase its services without jeopardizing quality", it said.

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ANC states its terms for dropping armed resistance

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The outlawed African National Congress (ANC), the main black nationalist movement in South Africa, would be prepared to move from armed resistance to negotiation if certain conditions were met. This was the message brought back at the weekend by Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Opposition in the white chamber of Parliament, after talks with ANC leaders in Lusaka.

White soldier dies in township unrest

Johannesburg - A South African Army spokesman has reported the first death of a white soldier "in the line of duty" in the current unrest in black townships. Corporal Johan Schoeman was allegedly killed by a mob in the Kwa-Zulu township near Port Elizabeth (Michael Hornsby writes).

Troops, mainly young white conscripts, have been used to support the police in black townships since September last year.

It was the first time that any political party represented in the South African Parliament has had talks with the ANC, which the Government regards as a communist-controlled terrorist organization, since it was banned and driven underground 25 years ago.

Last month a small party of South African businessmen also met ANC leaders in Lusaka, despite a warning from President Botha that they would be

guilty of "disloyalty". Such open contacts with the ANC would have been unthinkable a year or two ago.

impression that, while the ANC is not prepared to negotiate now on the political future of the country, its attitude would change if all apartheid structures were dismantled and all political prisoners released," Dr Van Zyl Slabbert told *The Times*. He was accompanied at the Lusaka talks by three other senior members of his Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which won 20 per cent of the vote at the last elections to the white chamber of Parliament in 1981, but only 15 per cent of the seats.

The ANC delegation was led by Mr Alfred Nzo, the organization's Secretary-General, and included the director of its publicity department, M. Thabo Mbeki.

Hitherto, the ANC had spurned formal contacts with the PFP, because the latter operates "within the system" and because of the close relations between some of its leading members and the Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

After the Lusaka talks, the ANC declared that they had "broadened the anti-apartheid base", even though a big gulf remained between the ANC and the PFP on the role of Chief Buthelezi, the armed struggle and other matters.

The PFP favours a "national convention" at which all groups and parties, including the ANC, would meet to negotiate a new political system. It accepts that this would be likely to lead to black majority rule.

The consumers who refuse to buy apartheid

In the first of two articles on the use South Africa's blacks are making of a new form of resistance, the consumer boycott of white-owned shops, our southern Africa correspondent, Michael Hornsby, reports on the response of one small white community in the Eastern Cape.

SOUTH AFRICA: BOYCOTT WEAPON Part 1

A drive eastwards along the coast road from Port Elizabeth brings you to Kanton-on-Sea, a huddle of whitewashed bungalows on grassy hillsides which slope down to a stretch of pale yellow sand between two river mouths.

It has one main street with a couple of bottle stores, a butcher's shop and a general store, and the permanent white residents number about 400. Kanton's 2,000 blacks live in a squalid settlement on a hill on the other side of the main road.

There are no proper roads, no sewage, no garbage collection, no electricity and, until four months ago, only one watering point for the entire community - a tank at the bottom of the hill.

The building trade (labourers get five rand or about £1.50 a day) and the summer holiday-makers, who pay much better than the local whites for domestic help, are the main source of income. But more than 50 per cent of Kanton's blacks are unemployed.

It is common for 10 or more people to share a mud-brick house about the same size as a



Backs turned on the attractions of a South African shoe store sale.

one-car garage in the white town. Although they built their own homes, the residents pay a rent of 9.20 rand a month for their plots to the Eastern Cape Development Board which is supposed to provide the services the settlement lacks.

Last May, 200 black youngsters paraded outside the local development board office with placards demanding improved living conditions. After a brief warning to disperse, police broke up the meeting with sjamboks and tear gas and arrested 108 black youths.

That night young blacks marched through the dirt streets of the settlement singing "freedom songs" and calling on their elders to attend an open-air meeting the next day. There it was agreed to boycott white-owned shops in Kanton in protest.

One shop, a general store selling everything from bicycle spare parts to cheap clothes and food, was spared. Its owner, Mr Graham Warren, had good relations with the blacks and had helped put up bail money for some of the youngsters who had been arrested.

A particular target was a bottle store further up the main street run by Steve van der Merve, an ex-Rhodesian with a reputation for treating his black employees and customers roughly. "It was damn serious. I was only taking 20 Rand a day, compared with 1,000 Rand before the boycott," he says.

Mr Warren came in for some abuse from his fellow whites and was accused of being a communist and subversive. None the less, he persuaded some other members of Kanton's Chamber of Commerce to form a joint liaison committee with local blacks to consider their grievances and also arranged meetings with Mr Jan Smit, Kanton's mayor.

Some matters were agreed: extra land for the African cemetery, four new classrooms for the still grossly overcrowded primary school, the installation of an extra water point, the removal of Kanton's municipal rubbish dump, which had previously been situated right in the middle of the black settlement.

On July 16, five weeks after it began, the boycott was lifted. Both sides agreed that negotiations should continue. Then on July 20 came the state of emergency and the local police promptly arrested four of the blacks involved in the talks.

Tomorrow: the boycott's regional and national impact.

Raison hits at Unesco failure to reform

By Henry Stanhope Foreign Policy Correspondent

Britain would confirm its decision to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) unless there was a commitment to "thorough-going and comprehensive reform," Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, said yesterday.

His warning came at the end of an address to the Unesco general conference in Sofia, 2½ months before the expiry of the 12 months' notice which Britain has given the organization.

So far, Unesco was "nowhere near sufficiently focused" on the practical development of education, science and culture. This failure, together with British concern for freedom and rights of the individual, lay behind the Government's decision.

In a catalogue of criticism, Mr Raison called for fewer abstract studies, less activity in Paris - where the organization has its headquarters - and more in the field.

He also referred to British concern over political bias in Unesco documents.

But practical reforms were not everything, Britain, he said, was not alone in seeking a return to the spirit which inspired the Unesco founding conference 40 years ago.

Belgians vote for more austerity

From Jonathan Braude, Brussels

The people of Belgium have voted for a further dose of economic austerity and belt-tightening, despite an unemployment rate which is among the highest in Europe. The vote also disposes of any threat to the deployment of US cruise missiles in Belgium.

Sunday's general election saw the four centre-right parties of the outgoing coalition Government gain enough support to return them to power for a further term, while the Socialists, with their demands for a degree of refutation, remain in opposition.

The Christian People's Party of the Prime Minister, Dr Wilfried Martens, and his Social Christian allies in the French-speaking south both did better than expected, while the right-wing French-speaking Liberal Party consolidated its lead in the Brussels region. Although the Flemish Liberals lost seats and votes, they still have the strength to remain in the new coalition.

King Baudouin, who has in the past often been faced with a difficult choice over which party to ask to form a government, is unlikely to be in any doubt that Dr Martens should get the chance to set up his sixth administration.

The coalition parties have not had everything their own way, however. In the south the Socialists increased their vote without winning any extra seats, while their counterparts in the north, whose electoral platform included a halt to the deployment of nuclear missiles on Belgian soil, have gained six

seats. That is as many as were lost by the Flemish Liberals.

Both the Prime Minister and the Liberal leader, Mr Jean Gol, have said that the vote shows the "maturity" of the Belgian electorate, which they said is the first to vote in favour of a further austerity package in the middle of a crisis.

Mrs Thatcher, in her second term, might find this claim a little surprising, and most commentators agree that, in fact, the electorate has merely voted more cautiously than in the past. Voters have preferred the established traditional parties to the small fringe groupings.

Thus the Flemish Nationalist Party, like the French-speaking regional groups, have all lost support while the anti-immigration parties on the extreme right have shed votes throughout the country.

The small Communist Party lost its two seats in Parliament, although the ecology groups gained increased support for their environmental platforms.

The result finally banishes the political cloud which has hung over the controversial Interior Minister, Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, since his failure to resign in the aftermath of the European Cup Final tragedy.

Mr Nothomb was widely accused of political opportunism for his failure to accept responsibility for the condition of the Heysel Stadium.

But far from losing support, Mr Nothomb's party actually gained two seats in Sunday's election.

Bush under fire over Taiwan

Peking - Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, has come under heavy pressure in Peking to stop "obstructing China's reunification" with Taiwan (Mary Lee writes).

The Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, told Mr Bush yesterday that Taiwan remained "a major obstacle" in Sino-US relations.

What gives a new and urgent edge to this standard Chinese pronouncement on the Taiwan factor in bilateral relations is Peking's impatience with both Taiwan's refusal to heed its reunification offers and the White House's refusal to push Taipei to the negotiating table.

The Chinese leadership's frustration was emphasized in an article written by two foreign policy advisers in yesterday's *Peking Review*, entitled "Opportunities and Potential Crisis" in Sino-US relations.

According to the article the US is "conspiring at or helping the establishment of an official or semi-official status of Taiwan

Howe rules out cash for Eureka

By Nicholas Ashford Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that Britain was determined to avoid the risk of the Eureka project, aimed at helping Europe to catch up with the US and Japan in the field of high technology, becoming a "bureaucratic exercise".

He told a one-day conference of industrialists and financiers from 18 countries that Britain believed the main responsibility for making Eureka a success lay with private industry and finance.

"What matters is that European high technology companies should produce goods that their customers want. Business judgments like this cannot be made by governments," he said.

Britain called yesterday's meeting to examine how best European markets could channel venture capital into high technology projects.

Iraq ends Kharg lull

Baghdad (AP) - Iraq has resumed its raids on Iran's Kharg Island after a three-day lull, and has said that Iraqi planes launched a "devastating raid" on the key Iranian oil terminal.

A military spokesman said that yesterday's attack, the 27th since mid-August, was aimed at maintaining the blockade on Iranian ports.

Iraq began attacking the terminal in the north-eastern part of the Gulf to supplement an air and sea blockade which it had imposed on shipping to and from Kharg Island since February, 1984.

The attacks were designed to impede Iranian oil exports, and force Iran to accept a negotiated settlement to the five-year Gulf war.

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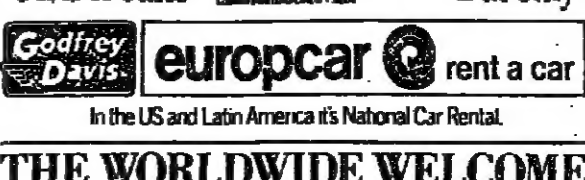
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THE WORLDWIDE WELCOME

The hijack aftermath

US fails to placate Mubarak

From Robert Fisk, Cairo

Apparently unmoved by the American Embassy's expressions of regret, President Mubarak of Egypt yesterday demanded a public apology from President Reagan for forcing an Egyptian airliner carrying the Palestinian hijackers of the Achille Lauro to divert to Sicily last week.

It was an immediate and disturbing sign to the Americans that the diplomatic repercussions of the seizure of the Italian cruise liner have far from ended in Egypt.

An American apology, Mr Mubarak told correspondents in Cairo, should be made "for all Egyptians". In a comment that was evidently directed at Mr Reagan personally, the Egyptian leader said he had not even read the placatory letter which Mr Reagan had sent to him on Sunday through the American ambassador in Cairo, Mr Nicholas Veliotis.

"I didn't receive any convenient (sic) apology. This is needed for all Egyptians - all Egyptians should know that. There should not be a personal apology in this matter."

Mr Mubarak's argument yesterday was based on the premise that the Palestinian gunmen were on their way to a "trial" in Tunis at which they would be accused of the murder of Leon Klinghoffer, the American pensioner shot dead on board the ship a week ago.

"If Arafat did not punish them, then he would be responsible before the whole world," Mr Mubarak said. "And after that, if any action took place, it would be punishing these people, then the world will have to do whatever it likes against any new kind of terrorism."

The Egyptian leader's words, however, were somewhat undermined by Mr Abu Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, whose gunmen hijacked the Achille Lauro. For in an interview with the Kuwaiti News Agency in Belgrade, Mr Abbas - who left Yugoslavia for an unknown destination a few hours later - claimed that "the murder story (of Leon Klinghoffer) was

invented by the American and Zionist media".

This palpably untrue statement does not suggest that much justice would have been visited upon the gunmen at Mr Arafat's "trial".

Egyptian pride, meanwhile, is not likely to be assuaged by individual steps, like that taken yesterday by the Egyptian Airline Pilots' Association, which said it would complain officially to the International Federation of Airline Pilots over the interception of the EgyptAir jet last week.

Mr Mubarak's closest advisers put their own views forcibly enough in yesterday's edition of *May*, the paper of the president's National Democratic Party, which stated in a front-page editorial that the American Government wished to embarrass Egypt in order to dissuade it from the latest Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian peace efforts.

Egypt's efforts to start a dialogue between Palestinians and Americans and Israelis, the paper said, "found neither support nor understanding from

the US. From there, the US Administration started its new plan to... force it to reconsider its position, commitments and plans. The same day that Mubarak arrived home (from America last month), Israel launched its criminal raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis."

In Khartoum today, Mr Arafat is expected to continue his condemnation of the seizure of the Egyptian jet, when he addresses the "national alliance", which comprises the former opposition to ex-president Nimeiry.

In all the furor, however, neither Arab leaders nor the Arabic press have examined in much detail the murder of Mr Klinghoffer.

In Beirut, where hostage-taking is an almost mundane affair, a telephone caller claiming to represent the "Islamic Liberation Front" yesterday threatened to kill the two Soviet diplomats and the Soviet embassy doctor kidnapped in the city two weeks ago, if the Russians did not close their embassy in Lebanon tomorrow.

GADAFI IN MOSCOW

Seizure of aircraft condemned

Moscow (Reuters) - Colonel Gadafi, the Libyan leader, said yesterday that the whole world condemned the seizure of an Egyptian aircraft last week by the United States, but he also criticized the hijacking of the Italian liner Achille Lauro.

Colonel Gadafi spoke at a news conference at the end of a visit to Moscow that included talks with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

His views on some issues differed from those of the Kremlin. He said the United Nations Security Council should have been called to condemn as a "wanton" act last week's US operation involving the Egyptian aircraft carrying the Palestinians who seized the ship.

"The whole world has expressed its support for the Egyptian people and condemned the American act", he said.

Asked about the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, he said: "These actions in themselves can only be condemned but one can always see reasons behind such actions."

The Kremlin, which is handling its own hostage crisis in Lebanon, has not directly commented on the US action, although state media have been reporting only condemnation from abroad.

Colonel Gadafi embarrassed the Russians on Friday by failing to turn up at a Kremlin reception.

A senior Soviet official told the waiting ambassadors that Colonel Gadafi's Soviet driver had taken him to the wrong address. Colonel Gadafi and Mr Gorbachev signed a long-term agreement on economic and technical co-operation.



Colonel Gadafi: call for UN condemnation

PLO men treated as diplomats

From Our Correspondent Belgrade

The late President Tito was a great champion of the Palestinian cause and, as a result, Yugoslavia was among the first countries to establish formal relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In 1972, a PLO information office was opened in Belgrade and four years later was upgraded to a permanent political mission.

It enjoys the status of a diplomatic mission, even though it is accredited to the Socialist Alliance, the Yugoslav political umbrella organization, which maintains links with all the so-called liberation movements, and not to the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry.

Over the years many Palestinians wounded in action have received medical treatment here.

The head of the Palestinian mission here, Mr Nimer Hammad, and three other Palestinians in charge respectively of political affairs, information and administrative issues, also enjoy diplomatic status. Their names are listed on the diplomatic register.

Effort to patch up damaged relations

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, hopes to defuse the most serious crisis in Italy-American relations since the Second World War in a private talk today in Brussels with the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz. They will be in the Belgian capital for a Nato Council meeting.

The United States formally protested at the weekend against the Italian Government's refusal to arrest at its request Mr Abu Abbas of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whom Washington regards as a "wanton" act last week's US operation involving the Egyptian aircraft carrying the Palestinians who seized the ship.

Mr Abbas was, with the four hijackers was on an Egyptian aircraft forced down by US fighters in Sicily, is given credit by the Italians for negotiating the end of the hijacking and was allowed to fly to Yugoslavia.

In addition to legal difficulties over arresting him, Signor Andreotti is expected to argue that such an act would have dangerously accelerated the tension already growing with Egypt over the interception of the Egyptian airliner.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister, and Signor Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, also face stormy weather at home. The smaller coalition parties, the Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats, are criticizing the

Fears of rescue attempt mount in Syracuse

From Patricia Clough, Syracuse

The four hijackers of the Achille Lauro were due to be transferred from the Syracuse jail to a high-security prison yesterday, amid mounting fears of a rescue attempt.

Unease about the security of the prison, a former convent on the waterfront, was fuelled by unconfirmed reports that four Libyan agents had entered the country.

Two, found loitering near the jail on Saturday, were stopped and questioned by police for half an hour. The police later said that their identity documents were in order, and that one was a Libyan customs official. They were, however, put on a ferry for Malta.

Police sources said that it had since emerged that the two were secret agents, and that two other agents who had entered the country with them were still at large, and being sought.

ABORTIVE LONDON MISSION

Cancelled talks delight Peres

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Britain has inadvertently helped Israel to end the Palestine Liberation Organization's chances of joining the Middle East peace negotiations. That is the view of the Foreign Ministry here, where news of the cancellation of the London meeting with two PLO executive members was "received with satisfaction".

It has given Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, just the fillip he needed as he leaves Israel today to press his anti-PLO case at the Socialist International meeting in Vienna, at the United Nations in New York, with President Reagan in Washington and President Mitterrand in Paris.

A short statement from the Foreign Ministry last night said that it had been notified that the London meeting "with the representatives of the terrorist organization" had been called off.

"The sequence of events in London demonstrates that there was no basis to the credit which was given to the PLO representatives, who see in terror the only means to advance their goals", the statement went on.

"It is regrettable a respected Western Government was misled by unfounded hopes. This current development strengthened the position of Israel for direct negotiation with Jordan."

News of the cancellation surprised officials, who had virtually given up trying to make Britain change its mind. But the failure of what Mrs Thatcher had always described as a "rift" is expected to allow Israel to capitalize on the international anti-PLO feeling which has followed the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner, the Achille-Lauro.

However, in a radio interview Mr Peres said that he was not surprised the meeting was cancelled. When he heard that the two PLO representatives were supposed to renounce terrorism publicly and to agree that Israel had a right to exist, he had wondered "why wait for London?"

He said he knew that PLO executive members could not make such a statement publicly. If Britain refused to see them unless they did so, then there was no chance of the meeting going ahead.

Assembly rebuff for Arafat

New York - The United Nations General Assembly has agreed not to invite Mr Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to attend ceremonies marking the UN's fortieth anniversary, thus averting the possibility of a boycott by President Reagan (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

The decision follows intensive consultations between representatives of the PLO and countries who sponsored the draft resolution. The draft resolution, which was passed, but which began to have second thoughts once American officials made clear their objections to Mr Arafat's presence.

Pilots opt for low profile

The US appeared yesterday to make a diplomatic retreat over the interception of the Egyptian Boeing 737 carrying the Palestinian terrorists who had hijacked the Achille Lauro (Rodney Cowton writes).

A press conference to have been held in London was cancelled at short notice. It had been set up in response to media requests to interview the aircrew who carried out the interception.

The cancellation was being seen yesterday as a move to avoid exacerbating strained relations between Egypt and the US.

Arabs get life for killing Jew

Haifa (Reuters) - An Israeli court sentenced five Israeli Arabs to life imprisonment for torturing and murdering a Jewish youth in a case that led to calls for the death penalty for guerrilla murderers.

Ahmed Kuzli, 30, Samir Ghanamen, 29, Fahri Ghanamen, 20, Ali Ghanamen, 21, and Ataf Shebli, 27, all building labourers, were convicted of kidnapping and murdering Jaji Katz, 15, in December, 1983.

Missile apology by Syria

Jerusalem - Syria has apologized to Israel for "an isolated incident" last week in which a missile was fired at an Israeli aircraft during a routine reconnaissance flight over the Golan Heights (Ian Murray writes).

Syria explained that it was "the initiative of a local, low-ranking officer".

Mr Peres wants to see the PLO written out of the Middle East peace process originally proposed by King Hussein of Jordan in February. He will urge America to back him in setting up direct negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, led by the King, in which no PLO member would be allowed to participate.

Mr Peres is personally prepared to negotiate an interim agreement with Jordan in which there would be some form of autonomy granted to the occupied territories. Just how far he could carry such an idea in his coalition Cabinet remains to be seen. But yesterday afternoon he had a visual reminder of how divided his country was on the subject simply by looking out of his office windows.

There were left-wing demonstrators from the "Peace Now" movement urging him to "Say Yes to Negotiations with King Hussein", and just up the road by the Parliament were the right-wing, including Likud, supporters, urging him to "Say Yes to Eretz Israel", in other words, to negotiate away no part of the occupied territory.



The Duke of Edinburgh at his Melbourne press conference yesterday.

Duke threatens to walk out on press

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

The Duke of Edinburgh threatened to walk out of a press conference in Melbourne yesterday organized by the Royal Agricultural Society after several journalists asked questions relating to the resignation of Sir Brian Murray, the State Governor of Victoria.

The Governor resigned on October 3 over a scandal involving free airline tickets which he and Lady Murray accepted from the United States airline, Continental, for a journey from Melbourne to Houston to catch a Continental inaugural flight to London.

The Duke told journalists that if they asked him non-agricultural questions they might not receive an answer.

The Duke, who leaves Australia today after opening a Commonwealth meeting of the

Royal Agricultural Society, of which he is chairman, was asked why he was forced to stay at the Hilton Hotel rather than Government House. He replied: "I'm not forced to stay anywhere. I'm not forced to come to Australia."

The Duke then asked what section of the media the questioner represented. When told Melbourne's Channel 10 television station, owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch, he replied: "I might have guessed."

Protocol would normally have demanded that the Duke should stay at Government House, but Sir Brian and Lady Murray moved out only on Sunday, the day he arrived in Australia. It is understood that Sir Brian indicated that he would not be ready to vacate Government House in time

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Japan's leader faces big test

From David Watts Tokyo

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, pinned his colours to the mast last night at the opening of a special session of the Diet which is important both as an attempt to alleviate some of the economic pressures building against Japan and for his own political future.

An important series of measures designed to open Japan's markets and stimulate the domestic economy to meet foreign criticism are due for passage.

The Diet will put the final touches to and approve the market-opening package announced in July, and ministers are to announce today a series of measures to stimulate the domestic economy.

The final figures have yet to be agreed but the Government predicts they could increase gross national product (GNP) by more than one per cent.

Mr Nakasone told the Diet yesterday that Japan, as a primary beneficiary of the free trading system, must "respond to this emergency and fulfil its international responsibilities by taking the lead in co-operation with other countries in the battle against protectionism". Japan would ensure that its markets were more open than most by working to remove both tariff and non-tariff barriers.

The package of measures to be announced today will be in two stages. They are aimed at broadening private sector domestic investment by putting more money into social capital such as improving housing stock, sewerage, selling off some state land and improving transmission systems for gas and electricity as well as relaxing some credit restrictions.

These measures are essential to Japan's international standing, but Mr Nakasone also faces a series of domestic issues which will severely test his leadership and indicate whether or not he will have a real chance of an unprecedented third term as prime minister.

The new five-year defence plan is bound to attract strenuous criticism from opposition parties and Mr Nakasone's official visit to Yasukuni Shrine, which has ruffled the Chinese as well as the domestic opposition, is another political hot potato.

Russia's head of planning replaced

Moscow (Reuters) - The head of the Soviet Union's state planning organization, 74-year-old Mr Nikolai Baibakov, has been relieved of his post, Tass said.

Mr Baibakov was replaced as head of Gosplan by a first deputy prime minister, Mr Nikolai Talyzin, who relinquished that post to take up his new job.

Gosplan oversees the planning of the centralized Soviet economy. A new five-year-plan has to be drawn up before next February's Communist Party congress.

The replacement of Mr Baibakov, who has held his post since 1963, was seen as a further move by Mr Gorbachev and his Kremlin allies to rejuvenate the political and economic leadership of the country and boost economic performance.

Mr Baibakov's retirement followed hard on the heels of the retirement of former premier Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, who was replaced in that post by Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov on Sept 27.

Cockpit blast kills thirteen

Manila - A grenade in a southern Philippines cockpit killed 13 people and wounded at least 54 others watching a prize cock fight (Keith Dalton writes).

The blast occurred in Maranding, a remote coastal town 500 miles south of Manila, where a month ago a grenade in the town's cinema killed 19 and wounded 107 others.

Britain boosts drugs fight

Islamabad (Reuters) - Britain will give Pakistan £2.4m to help to fight opium poppy cultivation along its border with Afghanistan.

Mr David Mellor, a junior Home Office minister, said here the money would help finance United Nations efforts to replace poppy fields with profitable cash crops.

Bhutto summons

Miss Benazir Bhutto, leading opponent of President Zia's regime in Pakistan, who has received a summons from a French court to appear as a witness in an inquiry into the unexplained death of her brother, Shahnawaz, in Cannes in July.

Refugees flee Karen battles

Bangkok - Severe fighting continued for the fourth day between Karen rebels and Burmese forces near a rebel stronghold 18 miles north of the Thai border town of Mae Sot (Nod Kelly reports). The fighting is forcing Karen refugees to flee into Thailand at the rate of 300 a week.

Bomb protest

Paris (Reuters) - Bombs badly damaged buildings housing French radio and television early yesterday. Responsibility was claimed by Action Directe as a protest against planned broadcasts by a right-wing extremist, M Jean-Marie Le Pen. No one was hurt.

Unita claims

Lisbon (AP) - Angola's Unita rebels claimed its guerrillas planted a bomb that killed 12 Soviet military advisers, shot down an Angolan Air Force helicopter and damaged four others in separate incidents over the past week.

Louder voice

Bonn (Reuters) Voice of America begins a new 24-hour-a-day broadcast to Western Europe at dawn today to counter what Washington fears are "misconceptions" about America among European youth.

Seeing red

Delhi (Reuters) - An enraged wife doused her husband with petrol and set him alight because she was furious over his addiction to heroin. He is in hospital.

Not so free

Khartoum (Reuters) - Sudanese authorities have released 34 southern political detainees but frozen their funds and banned them from leaving the country.

Correction

The acting president of the Hong Kong gold and silver exchange is Mr Yin Shu King and the acting chairman of the stock exchange, Mr Ronald Li, contrary to the statement in a photographic caption in focus on Hong Kong (October 7) Mr Woo Hon Tai, who was head of both organizations, has died.

Warsaw proclaims poll triumph and urges West to drop sanctions

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

"The boycotters have been deceived," Dr Jerzy Urban, the voice of the Polish Government, was clearly pleased when he declared that more than three-quarters of the electorate had voted in Sunday's parliamentary poll.

They had ignored the Solidarity call for a boycott and expressed approval for the stability of the system, he said. It was now up to the West to acknowledge the popular support of the Jaruzelski government and lift economic sanctions against Warsaw.

Victory was claimed even before polling booths had closed officially. But provisional projections indicated that the turnout was about 78 per cent, thus exceeding the 75 per cent participation in council elections last year.

Solidarity claimed the local poll figure was inflated by about 15 per cent and has expressed

scepticism about Sunday's "result".

Mr Lech Walesa, Solidarity chairman and Nobel Peace laureate, said that in his home town some 50 per cent of the population boycotted the election. Mr Urban said the estimate was "totally fictitious" and that the real Gdansk turnout figure was about 70 per cent.

Independent assessments are difficult. Correspondents reported a steady trickle of voters in central Warsaw. Polish television showed pictures of battalions of soldiers and shiploads of sailors queuing up to vote.

An Australian soap opera that has Dallas-style viewing figures was postponed for two hours so as not to deflect voters. Early-morning television showed priests casting their votes.

Although the official press

portrayed the decision to vote or to boycott as a kind of high-noon showdown between the authorities and Solidarity, there was never much doubt that the Government would announce a glorious triumph and Solidarity would express its scepticism.

The election, by making the Jaruzelski Government feel more confident, may pave the way for concessions. Many expect an amnesty for some of the country's 280 political prisoners.

The Government will probably be reshuffled to give a brighter image to its foreign policy and a sharper edge to its propaganda machine.

Some of the 460 new deputies - including some of the Communist parliamentarians - expressed the hope in pre-election meetings that parliament would be given new powers to control bureaucracy.

Sejan challenge, page 12



Dr Joseph Goldstein (left) and Dr Michael Brown celebrating their Nobel Prize triumph yesterday.

Heart disease team wins Nobel Prize

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Nobel Prize for Medicine has been awarded to two scientists who discovered how high levels of cholesterol in the diet can interfere with the normal biochemistry of the body. Their finding has been used to combat arteriosclerosis, thickening of the artery walls, and for reducing risk of heart attacks.

The prize is shared between Dr Joseph Goldstein, aged 45, Professor in the Department of

Molecular Genetics at the University of Texas, Dallas, and his colleague, Dr Michael Brown, aged 44, Professor and Chairman of the Centre for Genetic Diseases, also at the University of Texas.

They were conducting research into the action of specific drugs, as potential candidates treating cardiovascular disorders, when they found how the cholesterol molecule known as low-density

lipoproteins affected the normal metabolism of the body. Their conclusions were an important contribution to understanding the role of hereditary factors in addition to environmental ones in heart disease.

Both doctors were attending a conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, yesterday when the winners of the \$225,000

(£160,000) prize were announced.

Professor Brown said they had spent 12 years working together.

Speaking on the research which led to the understanding of how cholesterol levels in the blood are regulated, he said: "Most people have a mechanism that keeps it at a constant level. Others have genes that mutate and let levels go up sky high."

Writer opts for Malay secrets case fine

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) - A correspondent for the Hong Kong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review* has paid a fine of £2,770 for violating the Malaysian official Secrets Act rather than go to jail.

James Clovis Clad, aged 33, a former New Zealand diplomat based in Jakarta, had been given a choice of paying the fine or serving two years in prison.

He was the first foreign correspondent reporting from Malaysia to be charged with an offence connected with the Official Secrets Act, effective since 1972.

Clad had pleaded guilty before a magistrate to possessing and divulging in an article information from a secret Cabinet paper, *A Managed and Controlled Relationship with the People's Republic of China*, between June 24 and July 4.

The Cabinet paper included Malaysia's position on trade with China, a proposed agreement on shipping and avoidance of double taxation, and Malaysia's rejection of a proposal for a joint economic commission between the two countries.

Clad said after the hearing that his case was "at the most a technical violation of a widely-drafted statute that would, if applied rigidly, make the practice of journalism as understood here and abroad impossible". The article's accuracy had not been questioned, he said.

Zia forced to postpone German trip

The constitutional crisis in Pakistan's National Assembly has caused the postponement of another high-level official tour, this time of the President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, to West Germany this week.

General Zia-ul-Haq, Pakistan's Prime Minister, had already postponed his first week-long official visit to China

(Hasan Akhtar writes from Islamabad).

An official statement issued here yesterday said that, because of his commitments in the country, the President had postponed his visit. But it said nothing about the rest of the tour, which was to have included going to the United States to address the fortieth

session of the United Nations General Assembly and meet President Reagan, and later meeting President Mubarak of Egypt in Cairo.

The Government here has been locked in a serious and bitter debate for more than a month on its controversial Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Palme demotes his foreign minister

Stockholm (Reuters) - Sweden's Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, unexpectedly replaced his Foreign Minister, Mr Lennart Bodström, one of the most controversial members of the Government, in a Cabinet shake-up following last month's general election.

Mr Palme named the former Social Affairs Minister, Mr Sten Andersson, as the new Foreign Minister and moved Mr Bodström to the more junior post of Education Minister.

Mr Bodström 57, hit the headlines in February when he cast doubt on official military findings blaming the Soviet Union for submarine intrusions into Swedish waters.

Mr Palme sprang to the defence of Mr Bodström, who survived a rare vote of no confidence in Parliament.

The opposition said his open scepticism about Soviet intrusions has seriously under-

mined the credibility of Sweden's foreign policy.

Mr Bodström's replacement was the most important change announced in the reshuffle, which effected six ministries. The only outsider brought into the Cabinet was Mr Sven Hulterström, Social Democratic leader in Göteborg, who becomes Communications Minister in place of Mr Roine Carlsson.

Mr Carlsson was named Defence Minister to succeed Mr Anders Thunborg.

Mr Andersson, 62, a former Social Democratic Party secretary, has a reputation as a strong ideologist who espoused the great left-wing causes of the 1960s and 1970s.

Former Education Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallén was appointed to the new post of Development Aid Minister and former Health Minister Gertrud Sigurdson was moved to the Social Affairs Ministry.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Egypt:

Dr Omar Abd al-Rahman

By Caroline Moorehead

A blind university lecturer, who has been three times brought to trial and three times acquitted on a number of political issues, is being held in Bab el Khalk prison in Cairo. The Egyptian Government has refused to let him go free.

Dr Omar Abd al-Rahman, who is in his fifties, is apparently seriously ill with diabetes and high blood pressure. After opposition politicians publicized his case last month he was sent back to prison from the intensive care unit of a hospital, where he had been recovering from a heart attack.

Dr al-Rahman was lecturing in Islamic studies at the university in Cairo when he was accused first of playing some part in Sadat's assassination, and later of helping establish the banned Islamic Jihad organization. A military court cleared him on both counts. Six weeks ago he was rearrested by the State Security Intelligence and again charged with reviving the idea of *jihad* (holy war), and of fomenting revolution.

A military court, for the third time, found him innocent. But the authorities, quoting the emergency laws which lawyers say do not apply - continued to refuse his release.

Meanwhile, in the appeal prison of Sijn al Istinaf, Dr al-Rahman's health worsened. He was unable to take medicine and the authorities refused requests that he be moved in with other prisoners. He had another heart attack last month.



Dr Omar Abd al-Rahman: acquitted three times

Nigeria may reopen Niger border

From Paul Valley Niamey

The border between Nigeria and Niger may soon be opened, giving a big boost to the economy of one of Africa's most severely affected famine regions, according to President Seyni Kountché of Niger.

Speaking at a press conference to thank Bob Geldof for his visit to the country, General Kountché said that the new regime in Nigeria had recently sent a goodwill mission to Niamey to discuss the reopening of the border. It was closed by Nigeria last year to prevent smuggling of the stronger Niger currency, which is linked to the French franc.

The new Nigerian Government has good intentions and the likelihood of the border opening exists, General Kountché said. An open frontier would allow Niger to export labour and would revitalize the trade in livestock which was once a significant currency earner for Niger.

The famine of 1985 had been the worst in Niger since 1920, he said, but the country had been conditioned from its worst effects by the presence of food stock reserves donated by the international community, by a new programme of dry season cultivation and by the use of the army by the Government to distribute food aid. This has not been the case with most sub-Saharan countries.

President Kountché, who is chairman of the organization of Sahel Countries, CILSS (Comité International de Lutte contre la Sécheresse du Sahel), criticized Western nationals for not having responded to an earlier suggestion by the Third World that buffer stocks should be established in all countries at risk from famine.

Thanking the Live Aid team for its proposed donation of \$1.6 million (£1.1 million) to Niger, he said that the Sahelian nations were among the poorest in the world, were largely landlocked, had few natural resources, and most of them had not yet recovered from the process of colonization.

Band Aid was the symbol of the birth of a new generation in Europe which was aware of the sufferings in these places but, more importantly, was also aware that these were not caused by inefficiency but because the Sahel was struggling with massive problems.

President Kountché also said that the attempted coup in Niger earlier this year had not been masterminded by Libya.



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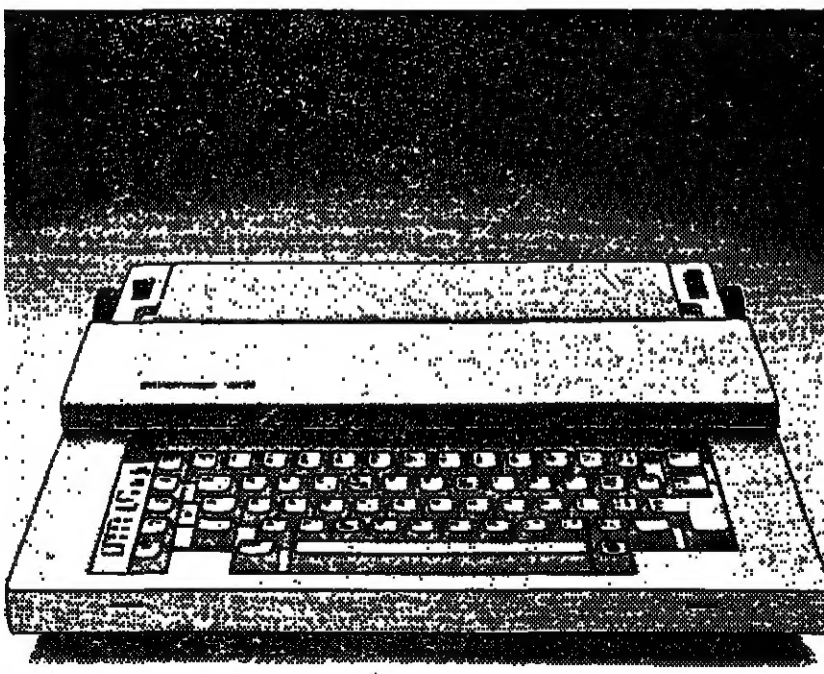
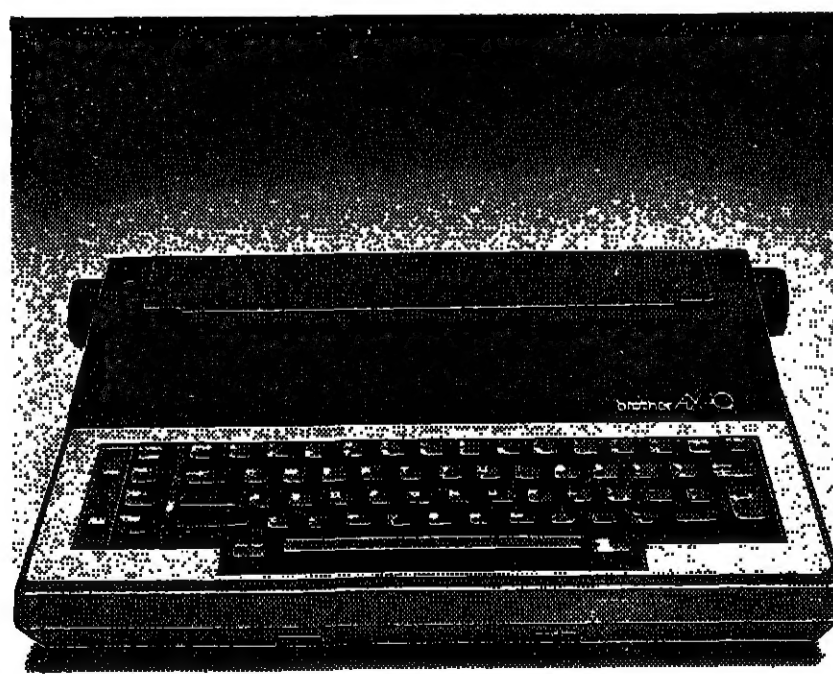


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SPECTRUM

Henry Hobhouse concludes his series on how plants have shaped the face of the world

Tastes that turned history

Tea has started wars and destroyed China's ancient culture, while sugar spurred slavery to new, barbaric heights. The shock waves from Europe's voracious appetite for these two luxuries are still being felt across the world today



How a tea party went sour

Tea, coffee and cocoa all arrived in London in the same year, 1657. Coffee and cocoa have had calmer histories. In the intervening three centuries, however, tea has caused the destruction of the ancient civilization of China, sparked off the American war of Independence, been responsible for the introduction of porcelain to Europe, permanently influenced ship design and had a dramatic effect on the economy of India.

For nearly two centuries, all of our tea came from Canton on the southern coast of China. Tea was unknown in India, except as an imported consumable. Nor did anyone in this country know how tea was grown, prepared or blended. Before 1840 there were no tea ports in China and European "barbarians" were restricted to a small enclave in Canton, a wharfedike less than 800 yards long and 40 yards wide.

Yet this narrow strip of land became the basis for a huge industry, involving as much as 5 per cent of England's entire gross domestic product.

China, the Canton-Macao form for tea, was used in English seaports until quite recent times and was corrupted inland to *char* (nothing to do with charcoal). The upper classes – the only people who could afford to drink tea regularly until the latter half of the last century – called it *the*, as in French. This was the common pronunciation of the tea-drinking classes until Victorian times.

How much of what they were actually drinking was tea is debatable. Much adulteration, an early answer to a demand for tea that the Chinese were unable

to answer legitimately, took place along the line.

Both Europeans and Chinese adulterated tea with twigs, wood, pine bark, alien leaves, sawdust, soot and Prussian blue as well as legitimate additives in the form of scented bergamot, orange, lemon, verbena and other shrubs to give the tea a particular taste. It is one of the great ironies of the trade that bergamot-flavoured Earl Grey, now regarded as a "great tea", started as a standard adulteration to spin out a shortage.

With tea came porcelain, then unknown in Europe, shipped as saleable ballast. In the 107 years between the beginning of its monopoly in 1684 and 1791, when the decision was made to cease imports of Chinese porcelain, it is estimated that the East India Company shipped 215 million pieces to this country. The Chinese in Canton were driven down to the lowest possible prices: £7.35 in 1730 for a tea service for 200 people, each piece decorated with the arms of the ambassador who had ordered it; 5,000 teapots, imported in 1732 at about 4p each. Even if multiplied by 100 to give an approximation of today's prices, china of this quality was incredibly cheap.

The Chinese made their tea in kettles. The teapot, inspired by the beautiful shape of the Chinese wine flask, was a European innovation. So were teacups with handles. In China, tea was drunk a few degrees above blood heat, the better to sample the flavour; in Europe it was sipped hot. Cups therefore needed a handle, and the trade of handmaker became an acknowledged one in large European cities. In its turn, the willow pattern was derived from a Chinese version of an English idea of a Chinese scene.

By the end of the 18th century, the tea trade was in crisis. Lord North's government decided to sell the surplus in the American colonies, with a tiny

duty – around 10 per cent of what had been the norm – to compel the colonists to admit the right of the home government to tax the people of America.

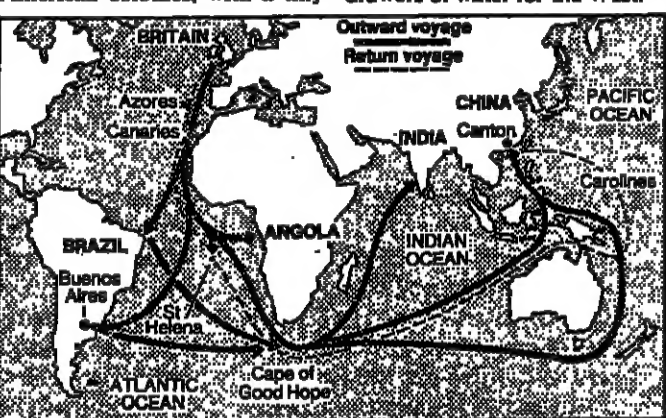
On December 16, 1773, a body of whites, disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded three ships in Boston harbour and threw their whole cargo of tea overboard. Other parts of the colonies had their own tea parties. The British reaction was to close the port of Boston, which led directly to the Declaration of Independence.

Resistance to tea was a catalyst in terms of the "colonists' struggle against taxation without representation, and since then tea has had a slightly un-American feel about it. Loyal Canada drinks four times as much tea per head as the independent US.

By 1801, the English consumed 2½lb of tea per head annually and 8lb of sugar (most of it with tea). In Canton it meant laying out £2 million a year (around £715 million in today's money), largely in silver. The East India Company's answer was to raise the money by the sale of opium to China where its use had been banned since 1729.

Illegal opium, deliberately grown in India for export, became an immense industry, and Chinese resistance to the trade caused the Opium War of 1840-42. The Chinese, who abhorred the use of gunpowder for violence or warfare, did not have a chance. Hong Kong was ceded to the British and, throughout the rest of the century, China was gradually opened up, aided by a succession of wars.

The period was characterized by the gradual decay of the central government in Peking. The material treasures of China were destroyed or dispersed all over the world, and the Chinese genius for craftsmanship and design was destroyed. The Chinese became copiers and coolies, hewers of wood and drawers of water for the West.



Some of the sea lanes of exploration and trade that developed from the 16th century



The wrongs committed against a relatively weak China have been as damaging as any transgression against other non-European peoples. For a pot of tea, one could say, Chinese culture was very nearly destroyed.

During the 1850s, after the ending of the East India Company's tea monopoly, the short reign of the China clipper began.

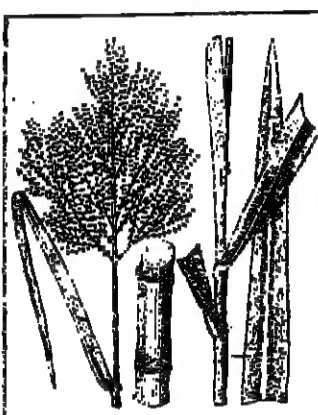
The clippers were built for speed and they cut the sailing time from China by about half, to around 90 to 120 days. However, the economic justification for the clipper races that ensued is difficult to assess. Tea, carefully handled, does not deteriorate. However, the public was somehow persuaded that new-season's tea was different from last year's tea.

In India, the first known discovery of a wild tea plant did not come until 1820. Ironically, when the tea industry started in Assam, a dozen years later, the tea-gardens were sown with Chinese cuttings that did not thrive, and the hills had to be scavenged for more native plants.

After much experiment and many failures, an industrialized European tea industry was established in Assam in about 1860 and in Ceylon and Java by 1890. Quality took second place to quantity, and, at least until after the First World War, teas from India and Ceylon had the reputation for being second rate.

This reputation was perhaps undeserved, but it is also true that India and Ceylon would not have become great tea producers if China had not been destabilized and subsequently destroyed by Western penetration.

In 1840, no native Indian ever drank tea except as a Europeanized fable. Today two thirds of Indian production, the greatest in the world, is consumed domestically. The Indian government's interest lies in cheap, widely available and not very interesting tea for its people at home. The discriminating tea drinker is fighting a losing battle.



Slaves to a sweet tooth

Today there is more negro blood in the Caribbean than in Africa. It belongs to the descendants of the 20 million, perhaps more, Africans who were torn from their homes and transported to the Western hemisphere. About three quarters of these displaced people were brought over to meet the demands of the white man's sweet tooth.

Sugar, unnecessary to any endeavour but addictive, remains one of the great moral mysteries. The glories of the Renaissance were created on the basis of a teaspoonful of sugar per head per year. In the period 1690 to 1790, Europe imported a total of 12 million tons when a ton of sugar cost the life of a slave. A ton is less than 500 modern schoolchildren would consume in a week.

Today, Europe's annual consumption is more than 12 million tons each year – one

hundred times as much – and there are no slaves except addicted consumers.

It was the boredom and hard work of planting and harvesting sugar cane (pictured left) that made black slavery "inevitable". Digging pits in the hot sun was too much for whites. In the sugar house, where the sugar was later boiled out of the cane, temperatures of 140°F were recorded. It was a job for black, not white, slaves, not free men.

They were hunted down systematically in Africa and transported by sea. Adult males were chained together, each in a space about a tenth of that available to a modern charter aircraft passenger, and there they lay prone for up to three months.

The saddest point about sugar slavery was that it was probably unnecessary. By 1600 it was within the capabilities of Englishmen to use oxen rather than men, brain rather than brawn, and to adopt "feudal" share-cropping rather than slavery.

It was to be two centuries before the sugar industry in the British West Indies went into a slow then precipitate decline in the face of competition from cheaper foreign sugar. Against this background, the abolition of the British slave trade in 1807 was followed in 1834 by the emancipation of British slaves.

What has sugar done for the world?

We all know what it has done to the consumer. People who become over-reliant are fatter, more constipated, vitamin-deficient, more prone to intestinal disease and unable to avoid the dentist – all because they eat sugar.

The effect on the Caribbean has been even worse, however. The Amerindians have disappeared almost without trace. A permanent trade deficit exists between the region and the rest of the world. There is an absence of know-how, a disrespect for the connection between hard work and profit, between the long haul and success.

Who can blame the inhabitants? They are descended from the survivors of slaves who were in the same place for no reason of community. Many islands are over-crowded with incompatible people far beyond any ability of their adopted country to support them in dignity.

Since the Second World War, West Indians have emigrated from their rural slums in huge numbers to Britain and the United States. The language, music, traditions of slaves have transformed parts of American and European popular culture. Yet attitudes formed during the 440 years of the slave trade make integration difficult, if not impossible; the multi-racial society is a mirage, always somewhere ahead, never here today.

Extracted by H. J. Weaver from *Seeds of Change: Five Plants that Transformed Mankind* by Henry Hobhouse, to be published by Sidwick & Jackson on October 24, price £15.

New horizons for the sailing ship with a difference

George Hill reports on an adventurous new scheme for the handicapped



Full ahead: preparations last week for Lord Nelson's launch legs together with a trained permanent crew to oversee them.

Aimed purposefully down towards the muddy creek where the coal barges come winding upstream to Wivenhoe, the barque Lord Nelson looks almost too big to plunge into such a narrow channel. When she slides down the ways today she will be the largest sailing ship launched in Britain for 50 years.

This 400-ton ship will be at once the most traditional and the most unprecedented new vessel of the year. In spite of her size, she is not designed to be sailed by a team of musclebound expert mariners, but by crews most of whom have never served before the mast, and half of them suffering from physical disabilities. Eight of the 44 crew on each voyage will be standing watch and hauling braces in wheelchairs. Every detail of the hull and three-masted rig has been planned to make the £2-million ship fit and safe for this role.

When I visited James Cook's yard in Wivenhoe, Essex, last week, the ship was still a bare steel shell, clanging with the noise of beaten metal, and luridly lit up by the flashes of many arc-welding tools. By the time she is launched, the dull russet of the steel primer will have been covered by a smart livery of black, white and red.

The Lord Nelson has a 140-ft hull and is built for steadiness in all weathers, with relatively flat decks and unusually wide internal passageways to allow access for wheelchairs throughout. She is the most spectacular manifestation of a growing trend of thought on the rehabilitation of disabled people, aimed at encouraging them to be as active and self-reliant as possible rather than surrounding them with an all-embracing protective care which can be oppressive and debilitating.

"The idea of the ship is to get everybody working together and allow able-bodied team-mates to get to know the handicapped ones as people, not as cases", says Joe Church, the partially disabled operations manager for the Jubilee Sailing Trust, which commissioned the ship. "Guys who would never normally be involved in a work situation find they're expected to join in, and find they can. You should see what a zest for life it gives them. I've seen a lad who'd been in wheelchairs for six years getting around on crutches when he came ashore."

Opportunities for adventurous recreation for handicapped people have grown rapidly in recent years. Next season's holiday brochure from the organization Phab ("Physically Handicapped – Able Bodied"), which exists to promote the cause of integration – a term borrowed from the language of race relations – offers camping, pony trekking, swimming, canoeing, orienteering, even rock climbing.

Sailing is an activity that many disabled people already take part in, mostly in dinghies. The catamaran Sparkle has been making day cruises in sheltered waters with chair-bound crew since 1970. But the sustained teamwork of navigating a large ship on the open sea has only been available to people with exceptional drive, skill and luck.

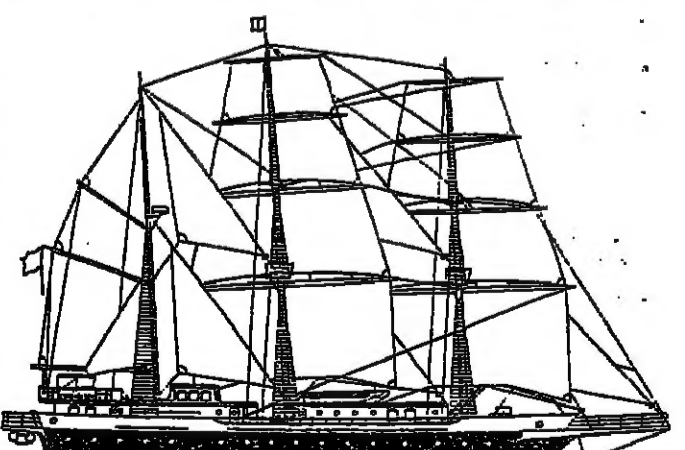
It was Chris Rudd, a teacher experienced in rehabilitation work with disabled people, who first saw that a full-sized training ship could be an effective means of putting the integrated approach into practice. Disabled members of an integrated crew could take a full part in the steering, sail-handling and housekeeping on board, all struggling to gain their sea-

'A chance to find what you can do'

"I can't tell you how much I get out of it", says Ann Goodhall, a police victim who has made four cruises in the brigantine. "It's not just 'holidays for the disabled', but a real chance to find out what you can do. The new ship will have 10 people to each watch, which will mean you can have a wider range of ability."

"I like to find myself in there fighting among a whole lot of new people", says Ron Flanders, a blind crewman who has applied to join the Lord Nelson on her maiden voyage. "For some of us in those conditions it's a major operation just to get out of your bunk and get dressed. One chap last time was so disabled that he couldn't be regarded as even a slightly useful member of crew. But he insisted he enjoyed it."

Satisfied customers are overflowing with praise. But they tend to be the kind of people who, one feels, would not enjoy themselves, making relationships and trying new experiences in any case. A high proportion earn their own living. The trust has a policy of treating able and disabled applicants on equal terms financially, and of charging a full-season berth in the Lord Nelson next season will cost £35 a day, which is well above the average for adventure holidays for disabled people. Applicants who cannot afford this are expected to seek sponsorship on their own account. To fill the gap, the trust has designed an "Assisted Voyager" scheme enabling donors to support an applicant, and a "buy-a-berth" scheme for Rotary Clubs and similar organizations.



The barque Lord Nelson: at 400 tons, the biggest sailing ship to be launched in Britain for 50 years

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13 Dandy (6)		
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Who are we?

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And practically all of us would admit to gaining immensely both physically and mentally, from the challenge.

reflection on the importance of what we're asked to do than the reason why most of us join.

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FASHION I

Age of the new wave hippie



From left: Paul Costelloe, tea towel skirt and fruity midriff top; Jasper Conran, in transparent print; Roland Klein, stripes and spots



Prints: John McIntyre, cotton-picking; Susan Backhouse, African

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Left: above John Rocha, high-cut jacket; below, Ruben Tariq, surreal knitwear. Right: Wendy Dagworthy, wide spot shorts. Far right: Betty Jackson's pyjama pants, cropped knitwear

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THE INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIONS LONDON

John McIntyre abandoned restrained English country style for the cotton picking Deep South where he was overwhelmed by a gaudy pineapple print. His high-waisted long slim skirts and shapely jackets looked better in the opening scenes in black. English Eccentrics relied too much on their mosaic prints in sweet and subtle mauves and petrol blue.

Zandra Rhodes is continually inventive with print, making this season's strident Spanish theme in fan patterns of black and white, for slim chiffon dresses and some more alarming infantile creations that lifted at the back to show silk chemises and a lot of Zandra's new spider's web of lacy tights. All this was meticulously done, but suggested a restaging of Carmen rather than a fashion show.

Janice Wainwright makes stylish evening clothes, perfectly cut and balanced, and this season in happy colour combinations. Yuki was quiet, except for giant flowers bursting out of kimono knits and some unsure mixes of colour - fuchsia pink with egg yolk yellow or purple. Best were the evening pleats and drapes and body-shaped dresses, cut tight in the bodice, ruched down the front panel.

Bill Gibb's cut and proportions were eccentric. The same was true for most of the groupings of "young talent", which is a name used by a few (notably Susan Backhouse at Hyper Hyper and Ruben Tariq at Amalgamated Talent) who show inventive ideas, and abused by many to present badly made clothes. Mark and Syrie's Baby Doll dresses in pastel colours were silly but fun.

Jean Muir redressed the balance with a coherent and professional collection. She has given a young feel to her increasingly important knits, cropped midriff short or elongated over leggings, slim or sunray pleat skirts. Shapely dresses in very grown up colours like lavender and navy were impeccably cut and a fashion lesson in craftsmanship.



Jean Muir: cashmere tabard



Zandra Rhodes: viva España

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FASHION II by Suzy Menkes

Sex, sensuality and the bashful British

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

Like a shy teenager on a first date, London's fashion designers are bashful about the body. They alternately shroud it chastely in baggy cloth, or flaunt flesh aggressively.

Often one garment teases with a contrary message: all-concealing shirts are splashed with brass prints; or stretch leggings caress the curves of the body while frills break up its contours.

In this body-conscious fashion season, British designers are mostly self-conscious, in their innocence believing that a bared midriff and a short hemline are the heights of sex appeal. London designers offer mostly a pastiche of female sexuality, and it has a certain merry charm. Jasper Conran's bustles quivered like ruffled chicken feathers at the rear of a chaste, straight skirt, and John McIntyre's Deep South tie blouses and bandannas looked like the local rep's rendition of Showboat.

We British love dressing up. The would-be fashion groupies hiding pink-and-white complexioned under ferocious post-punk eyebrows and the oh-so-English models on the catwalk share the idea that fashion is a form of fancy dress. The stands at Olympia, and the groupings of ex-college students showing jointly, all underline the message that British fashion is a craft fair of fanciful ideas - imaginative, creative, but somehow slightly odd.

When fashion is right you sense it in the audience

All that changed at 7 pm on Saturday when the international beauty Marie Helvin stalked lazily down the catwalk at the Katharine Hammett show. Here, in a series of fresh, modern images, were clothes for today, worn with equal gaiety and enthusiasm by both sexes, cut in lucid, comprehensible shapes from simple fabrics.

When fashion is right you sense it in the audience, who responded not to pop stars in the audience but to the clothes themselves: cotton the colour of sunbaked mud - shaped into a fitted jacket over a short skirt; stretch trousers moulding the figure as they zipped up the back; a skinny, halter-neck dress; the revitalizing of denim as a mini-skirt in shredded threads; men in the simplest suits or girls in swimsuits with stretch skirts that rolled up and down their hips.

Those magic fashion moments flared at other times during London's long fashion weekend, and especially in Bodymap's show, which beamed its message in laser lighting and conveyed, like Hammett and Joseph Tricot, the strong sexual charge and energy of young London.

This is what the visitors from overseas, now crammed into town for the fashion shows, came to London to find. It is the feeling that overseas designers try to buy in when they have the products of our art school system. I think it comes from an understanding of the needs and demands of modern fashion life, with an ability to execute the ideas.

The shows are the medium for the message. Bodymap worked because it took the lights and sound of pop music videos and showed clothes that expressed themselves in movement; stretchy swimsuits and leotards printed in copper on a brown ground, or skinny shirts and T-shirts in a burnt-out pattern on black.

Joseph's well-proportioned knits were sent out (and sent up) wittily; cherub-patterned jacquard knits appeared on male models sprouting cardboard angels' wings. Significantly, both these collections looked as strong on the rails as on the runway.

For John Galiano, the show was the thing. His collection looked like the cast of *Les Misérables* photographed by Bruce Weber. The models came out in scenes of Hogarthian confusion, their clothes buttoned askew, tied up with string, scattered with talcum powder dust, and white voile dresses soaked with water and clinging to the naked body.

Under it all, there was one strong sarong skirt shape with a rucked back, an interesting high-waisted dress, stitch-textured cream knits, a good full-sleeved shirt and a fashion talent longing to be recognized.

But is talent enough? The difference between sex and sensuality in fashion lies in the cut of the clothes and the way they hang on the body. The relationship between creative ideas and creating designer fashion hangs on the same threads, and the way they are stitched in seams into garments.

I was maddened to see how few of the original and lively sketched ideas were translated on the runway - particularly at the young designer shows - into anything that anyone would want to wear. This was in direct contrast with Milan last week, when relatively few ideas were worked into many covetable, wearable and eminently saleable clothes.

Few original ideas were translated on the runway

Perhaps each country gets the fashion industry it deserves. The sweet fashion tooth of the British is fed by flower prints and silk afternoon frocks, that survive as an island of English fashion respectability in a sea of eccentricity. We are at our best in crafting exquisite hand-knits and producing original prints.

The more baroque desire for fashion excess, that once put mini-skirts round our thighs, now inspires some extraordinary clothes, lacking in the grace or allure that are not such outdated words in the fashion vocabulary of other countries.

London also has some strong fashion designers, notably Bruce Oldfield and Sheridan Barnett, who have not put on fashion parades this week. Because there is no selective system for fashion design, as Paris has in its Chambre Syndicale, anyone can show a collection. I would welcome a system that separated the serious from the show-offs.

This season we have managed to produce for the first time an environment worthy of designer fashion. American buyers and overseas visitors have been lavish in their compliments to the British Fashion Council, for the efficient accreditation system and the fashion show tents set up specially for the collections.

British designs need to go back to the life class

The shows and exhibition hall at Olympia have also been well laid out, professional and a credit to the organizers. Yet seasoned commentators are muted in their praise for the clothes themselves, in spite of our obvious creativity and evident enthusiasm.

London Designer week has bubbled with ideas and inspiration, but the more tailored clothes that represent fashion in the 1980s require a profound understanding of the female body; as it moves and in its natural shape.

British design needs to go back not to the drawing board, but to the Life Class.



Katharine Hammett (above): body-conscious swimsuit with long bodice and shorts, worn by Marie Helvin. Left: Joseph Tricot: cropped knit with pattern focusing on the midriff and bell skirt

Photographs by Harry Kerr
Additional reporting Rebecca Tyrrel



Bodymap: wild print by Hilde Smith for stretch high-waist trousers and cropped bare midriff jacket

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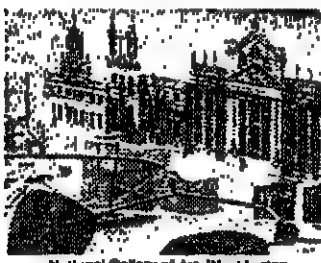
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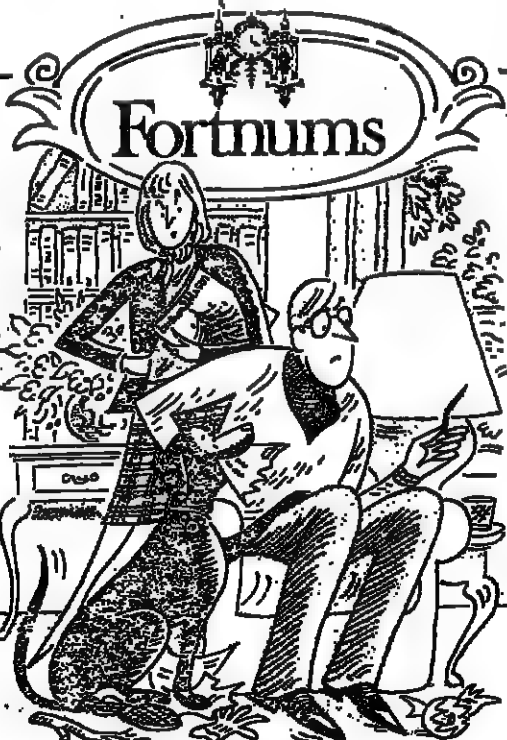


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VANESSA'S DIARY

Fortnum's catalogue arrived. Looked for list of Christmas Things To Be Done scribbled on back of envelope last week. Disaster - chewed by dog. Chewed pen too.

Only one thing to do. Went to Fortnum's. Bought memo block and pen, ordered crackers (choice of 21!), and noted super ideas for presents (including a game 'Mid-Life Crisis' - very suitable).

Had super lunch. Made proper list. Found some really original and delightful gifts - exclusive Crummles enamel boxes, amusing door stops, and gorgeous glass paperweights.

Drawn to second floor by subtle scent of leather. Intoxicated by gleaming handbags and purses and wallets - what a bewitching shop Fortnum's is.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Unwanted gift

The recent appointment of David Calcutt QC, last year's chairman of the Bar, to be the new master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, from January seems to have deeply upset certain fellows of the college. It is not that they object personally to Calcutt, who is a fellow commoner of Magdalene. What they apparently object to is the undemocratic method of his appointment. Uniquely among all Oxbridge colleges, the right to appoint the master of Magdalene is vested in one man, the Hereditary Visitor, a descendant of Lord Audley, who founded the college in 1542. The present Visitor is Lord Braybrooke, who certainly consulted the dons before making his choice but apparently did not comply with their wishes. They have since made their objections known to Lord Braybrooke, and there has even been talk of the fellows trying to persuade Calcutt to withdraw his acceptance. Lord Braybrooke said yesterday: "I have had some correspondence with them to which I have replied, and that is the end of the matter. The mastership remains my choice."

Overture

Although Sir Geoffrey Howe scrapped his meeting with the two PLO leaders yesterday, one of them, Muhammad Milhem, the exiled West Bank mayor, has already met the Prime Minister. The occasion was a dance at the 1982 Tory Party conference in Brighton, which Milhem, not at that stage on the PLO executive, was attending. He stepped up to Mrs Thatcher on the dance floor and declared pointedly: "We Palestinians are very grateful to you for upholding the right of self-determination in the Falklands."

● Beware church-goers bearing hack-saws. During a Saturday night performance of Verdi's *Requiem* at Canterbury Cathedral somebody cut away two 18th century candlesticks chained to the crypt altar. A cathedral official suspects they were removed in a violent case.

Parting pot

The widow of a former senior-ranking MI6 man, who died last month, has just received a distressing visit from a Foreign Office welfare official. Her pension, he announced, would be less than £2,000 a year — a third, rather than a half, of her husband's pension — because he had retired before 1972 when the rules were changed. But all was not lost, the officer assured her on the doorstep: "We like to think we don't forget you and we make a point of keeping in touch. So your husband's office will be sending you a potted plant for the first Christmas."



BARRY FANTONI
"Got everything? Lunch, money, tenor pair for La Traviata..."

Not so petty cash

The ambition of Timothy Clifford, head of Scotland's National Galleries, does not come cheap. His latest wheeze is to exhibit later this month the world's most expensive painting, the £8.1 million Mantegna, whose sale to the Getty Museum in California has been blocked by the Government until December. Unfortunately the Getty Museum has insisted on one of its experts supervising every stage of its despatch to Edinburgh, from packing to hanging and lighting. Clifford, who is trying to raise cash to keep the painting, has been left to foot not only half the cost of the expert's flight from Malabu but the bill for his four days' work and expenses — £300 a day.

Talking shop

Downing Street, I'm told, rang Lord King, chairman of British Airways, on Friday and said: "We want somebody to come to dinner on Monday night with the prime minister of India." Lord King expressed regret, saying he would be away on business in the US. "No, no, not you," came the reply. "We want an ordinary pilot who can talk to him about something he knows about."

Big of him

Crime continues to pay. Scarcely had I arrived in Brazil last week than our guide was dangling Ronnie Biggs like some irresistible carrot. The going rate for an interview, I was told, was a mere \$200. The go-between was stunned when I said I had not the slightest interest. To show an ounce of goodwill, however, I sent off a £1 note for Biggs to sign, thinking it could be auctioned for charity. The note came back safely, on it scrawled in childish handwriting: "My Kid of Luck! Ronnie Biggs. Rio. 1985." Sadly it can never be donated to a royal charity — the villain went on to deface the monarch.

PHS

South Africa: accusers accused

by Nicholas Fairbairn

The Queen, as head of the Commonwealth, will tomorrow open the biennial gathering of our imperial children, to each of whom we gave the gift of democratic parliamentary constitution.

How many have kept that gift, or even a semblance of it? Only India and a very few others, almost all outside Africa. The majority are one-party or one-man dictatorships, most, but not all, benevolent. Yet the central purpose of this year's conference will be to isolate and vilify the mother country for its refusal to impose economic sanctions on a former member of the family, South Africa.

Let us consider the charges that will be levelled at South Africa and the record of the prosecuting countries, and thus their moral right to prosecute and not to be prosecuted.

The first charge is the crime of apartheid. In fact the concept of separate development and racial discrimination was introduced in South Africa when the country was under British rule before the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. This fact is conveniently passed over by the moralists of the Foreign Office, headed by Sir Geoffrey Howe, who will be at the conference moving condemnation of apartheid. If I were to be asked the single act of apartheid ever launched I would say it was the partition of India.

Politically inspired division, though not necessarily on a racial

basis, is world-wide. Germany is condemned to separate development on political lines; you can leave South Africa if some other country will accept you, but you cannot leave East Germany alive. Korea, China, Zimbabwe and Cyprus are divided on political, racial or tribal lines. Ireland and Lebanon on religious lines.

The second charge is the denial to the blacks in South Africa of one man-one vote. But where else in Commonwealth Africa is there a one man-one vote system with the ability to change the government by the exercise of that vote? In Kenya, perhaps, but not in Malawi, where you vote for Dr Banda or no one. Not in Zimbabwe, where the Shona outvote the Ndebele and ensure the Shona dictatorship of Dr Mugabe. Not in Uganda, where armed revolution is the only way to change power. Not in Tanzania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana or any of the rest.

The fact is that in all these countries the majority of blacks, of whatever tribe, are ruled by a political class. If ever there was minority rule and tyranny, it is the dictatorship of the one-party state or, in fact, the one-party party, be it behind the Iron Curtain or south of the Sahara, where the rulers are a race apart with their hands ever in the national till.

Charge three: the ANC is out-

lawed. But no political party but the ruling party is permitted in the majority of Commonwealth countries, whereas in South Africa there are many political parties. In any event, what government, however democratic, would not ban a political party determined to overthrow the state by force?

Charge four: there are in South Africa people detained without trial. What black Commonwealth country can refuse such charges against itself? In Nigeria, two Scots were recently sentenced to 14 years imprisonment after a mock trial in revenge for Dr Dikko's sojourn in this country, and as a lever to persuade us to return him for instant extermination.

In Zimbabwe, a Scots dentist of senior years and in frail health is serving a 10-year prison sentence on the false evidence of Mugabe's agents in Matabeleland, where thousands have been slaughtered. In Uganda hundreds of thousands have been done to death by Obote and Amin, who were regularly welcomed and applauded at Commonwealth conferences. Only last week a whole village of women and children were exterminated.

With such Augean stables in the Commonwealth yard, how can the leaders of these countries stand on the moral dais and accuse South Africa of crimes of which they are so viciously and infinitely more guilty

themselves? How can they accuse a nation which provides for all its black peoples a prosperity far greater than anything they can provide now that they have rejected European control?

Mozambique has borders with five countries: Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and South Africa. All are open except that with South Africa, which is mined and wired by Machel's Marxist regime, like the border between East and West Germany. Yet every day families risk death by crossing into South Africa to find work; none chooses to cross the open border to the four black dictatorships to the north and west.

It is time the Commonwealth shed its hypocrisy and stopped seeing votes in the eye of South Africa through the substantial and multiple beams in their own. If the Commonwealth is to survive, it must recognize that it is not a Commonwealth of democracy or of non-racist societies. It is a Commonwealth mainly of tyrannies, of prejudices and privileges, and there are very few member countries where power can change hands other than by force.

We should shed our pretence of moral principle and accept the reality. Even on a purely material level, South Africa, of all the states of Africa, is the only one where prosperity reigns.

The author is Conservative MP for Perth and Kinross.

Fred Barnes on Washington's failure to prevent a Soviet propaganda coup

Why Reagan must blaze the summit trail



which the US and the Soviet Union have reached a kind of moral parity: each side has a nuclear arsenal large enough to obliterate mankind. If Afghanistan or virtually anything else were the chief issue, there would be no moral equivalence. Arms control is the only issue where the US has something to give up. It is also the issue on which the Soviets can influence Congress, the American public, and American allies in Europe. When the Soviets propose a 50 per cent reduction in nuclear weapons, however illusory or one-sided that proposal may be, Europeans and Americans expect Reagan to respond with a serious counter-offer. But the Soviets will claim he is not serious unless he agrees to abandon Star Wars.

One worry inside the administration is that Nancy Reagan will urge her husband to make rash concessions, in the hope of a historic arms control agreement. She insists she has no overriding interest in the way history rates President Reagan, but White House officials contradict this. "The only thing he can accomplish in the last three years to set himself apart from other presidents is a big arms agreement," says an aide. "This would be the kind of big movie star happy ending Nancy likes."

What about Reagan? On September 17 he ruled out any limits on research or testing of the missile defence system. Deployment is something else, Reagan says he is willing to talk about that when the time comes. In 1984 he persuaded Republicans to leave a call for deployment of Star Wars out of their election platform.

The hardline lobby in Washington is taking no chances. It is campaigning for an entirely new summit agenda, one which Reagan cannot ignore. Naturally, this is harshly anti-Soviet — arms pact violations, Jewish issues, human rights, emi-

gration of Baptists, even the Soviet role in Angola. To answer any Soviet failure to address these issues, Reagan will be urged to order the B-1 bomber assembly line to continue past 1988, stop the decommissioning of Poseidon nuclear submarines, and so on. The aim is to overload the agenda to make sure nothing is accomplished — and nothing given up — at Geneva.

Among those masterminding the hardline campaign is the secretive Madison Group, a collection of several dozen conservatives, many of whom have jobs in the Reagan administration, particularly at the National Security Council and Defence Department. The first shot in the campaign was a letter to Reagan on October 1 from eight Republican senators, including Reagan's chum, Paul Laxalt, of Nevada. One of its authors calls it a "Rambo letter".

It urges Reagan "to raise yet again the 32 presidentially reported or confirmed Soviet [arms control treaty] violations with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev." It cites several comments Gorbachev made in an interview in *Time* magazine as "explicit, extremely dangerous nuclear blackmail threats".

The senators also want Reagan to hasten the completion of a new Defence Department study, conducted by Perle, on Soviet violations. It is due on November 15, four days before the summit opens but probably too late to influence Reagan's approach to the summit. Hence the push to get the report to him earlier.

The hardliners are also eager for the Defence Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, to accompany Reagan to Geneva. His presence has not been planned, but he is willing. Not surprisingly, Shultz would prefer Weinberger to stay behind.

As for cosmetics, the hardliners couldn't care less. They are eager to block concessions by Reagan, and let public relations take a back seat. The White House has concluded painfully that since no arms treaty is likely, Gorbachev will win the summit public relations battle, at least as far as Europe is concerned.

To this end, the White House is seeking to lower public expectations of any breakthrough at Geneva. "Not feasible" and "unrealistic" is how a senior administration official characterized the prospects for a summit arms agreement in a press briefing on September 26.

The underlings still hope for a miracle. They yearn for a stroke of Reagan genius in which he disarms his foe and charms the press. He has done it in the past: his one-liner in last year's presidential campaign about the age issue — "I am not going to exploit, for political purposes, my opponent's youth and inexperience" — comes to mind.

One senior official recalled a story Reagan used to tell about a mediocre football player who somehow became great when challenged on the field. "Reagan's just like that," the official says. "He's mediocre in so many things. When he's challenged, he's sensational." It is a quality, however, which cannot always be counted on.

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Will the rubber-stampers make their mark?

Warsaw They were ripping down election posters from Warsaw shop fronts yesterday but small sky-blue shards of paper refused to budge: "patriotic", "vote", "common cause". Perhaps they should use hot water with vinegar, a formula recommended by my cleaning lady.

The Polish authorities are claiming a turnout of well over 75 per cent in Sunday's election — "a boycott of the boycotters", says Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman; no doubt General Jaruzelski sees the election as a triumphal affirmation of his policies. Solidarity supporters will remain sceptical. But this is a propaganda battle that the authorities will always win; by the time that Solidarity has had a chance to compile its own figures, based on secretly counting those entering the polling stations, the government figure will be firmly established.

The real concern now is not so much with who did or did not vote as with the nature of the new parliament, the Sejm. It may not be democratic in the western sense but it has not fallen into the mould of other communist parliaments. In neighbouring states the party leadership proposes, the party-dominated government disposes and the people's chamber does its approval.

Although communists dominate the Sejm, a handful of parliamentarians openly criticized and voted against the declaration of martial law in the winter of 1981-82. The speeches of parliamentarians must be published uncensored and that gives independents — that is deputies not aligned with the communists or its affiliated parties — disproportionately large importance.

The Sejm's limited powers of control have been even more restricted over the past four years by the sheer Stakhanovite pace of law drafting and passing. After martial law was lifted Jaruzelski wanted to create an infrastructure of legislation that strengthened the government's powers to act in a crisis, to counter opposition and to run the economy. At the same time, there was to be a commitment to limited political and economic reform. Parliamentarians worked through the night, driven on like bricklayers in pursuit of an elusive production target.

Now the new parliament is

Correction

Halesworth, although involved in a major electoral redistribution after 1970, has been represented by John Stokes (Conservative) since 1970, contrary to a reference in an article on October 8.

saddled with a rabble of legislation that is sometimes unenforceable the work doctors law, for example, which envisages a kind of conscription for those wretchedly unemployed — or unpopular, such as the higher education law restricting academic democracy. Perhaps, as the optimists, the new deputies can start to restore the balance towards reform, loosen up that which was tightened. A first step, in any case, could be an amnesty for some of the 280 political prisoners. That was more or less an election promise of Jaruzelski's — he made it conditional on signs of "stabilization" — and should be honoured.

The parliament and even some of the new communist deputies feel they should be given enhanced powers. They see bureaucrats as the enemy of democracy, blocking reform, and they would like to monitor more closely the activities of the police. But this is hopelessly ambitious, predicated as it is on the political will of a government that is dependent on bureaucrats and the police. What the parliament can do is raise issues. It is sometimes said that western democracies that voters do not decide issues, they decide only those who will decide issues. Voters in communist states are denied even this privilege — it is the

Politburo and the central committee that creates the definition. This is what irks Poland has essentially a monolithic system of government moulded on to a pluralist society. The church, the workers, young people... all have different ideas of what is important, of national priorities. If the Sejm can bring these issues to the surface it will at least become an intelligent discussion club.

Any deputy who listened carefully to the questions at pre-election meetings will know that it is a sense that despite all the talk of economic reform, which sometimes seems to mean no more than working out ways of increasing exports, the social and economic infrastructure is teetering on the brink of collapse. Schools are bursting at the seams, roads are cracked and dangerous, hospitals have to park patients in the long damp corridors, the water supply is at best haphazard, the sewage system little changed since it was designed by Scottish engineers last century.

A real parliament will not only raise the question of the quality of life: it will shout about it until the party leadership starts to listen.

Roger Boyes

Digby Anderson

Ripe for a British moral majority

After four major party conferences, innumerable fringe meetings and lobbies for a host of majority and minority interests, one cause remains unrepresented. It offers an unrivalled opportunity for any enterprising career seeker, especially now, for although huge it is no longer so safe that it can do without organized representation. It is the normal family.

Among girls under 20, illegitimate live births have risen from 25.6 per cent in 1967 to 56.3 per cent in 1983. This is despite an increase in abortions from 22,332 (1968) to 136,388 (1984). Such an increase was not enough for this year's Labour Party conference, which passed a motion asserting the absolute right of women over their own bodies — and anyone else's body that happens to be temporarily resident inside them. It also carried a motion to end the tiresome restriction which limits the attention of homosexuals to people over 21. Sixteen-year-olds and upwards would be approachable.

The Government is co-operating along the same axis, with legislation and regulation which offer financial inducements to broken, de facto and homosexual households and "marriages". Its Department of Health tried hard to usurp parental rights to know about their children's contraceptive arrangements. Its Inland Revenue offers unmarried partners the opportunity of double mortgage tax relief. Its Department of Social Security rewards two single-sex cohabitants with family income supplement up to two-thirds more than that given to a married couple. Its new social security review proposes reduced support for under-23s unless they can be enticed into single parenthood.

But the normal family, although threatened, is still the norm. The work of Dr Robert Chester, summarised recently in *New Society*, shows that the vast majority of people spend the appropriate time of their life (as children and while child rearing themselves) in a normal family — husband and wife living with their own children, the husband the major earner, the spouses intending and trying to stay together.

The Chester conclusion is important because one strategy of those opposed to the normal family is to devalue the word "family". By claiming that all sorts of arrangements which many normal families would find unusual, even perverse, are just different "families" and overstating their number, they hope to win state subsidies for and inducements into their favoured arrangements.

Once the meaning of "family" has been confused, all sorts of games are possible. The anti-family lobby is well aware that various charitably intended persons are disposed to help casualties of the traditional family such as abandoned wives or children brought up by one parent. So it campaigns energetically for increased government help for such people to the extent that these unhappy states become less unattractive. How else to explain the rise in government spending on one-parent families from £15 million in 1960 to £1 billion in 1983?

Few individuals consciously calculate their way to one-parent status.

Paul Jennings

Reading between the double lines

"Are you fit to drive?" says a rather hopeless-looking leaflet accompanying my new car licence. Are governments becoming more human when they second-person you with "You, you, you"? Or has something to do with the ubiquity of modern government, the mass state, conscription (Kitchener wants You), the inexorable advance everywhere to what one might call totalitarianism?

They never said You in the late 18th century when the government (elected anyway by a few householders and squires) was just there, when income tax was just a gleam in Pitt's eye and Britain ran the world. My father used to be furious because said "You" had been used in "those do they suppose I think it is," he would ask, "if it's got my name on it?"

"If you are not sure whether your eyesight is as good as it was," the leaflet goes on — barely restraining itself from adding "and none of us is getting any younger, dear" — "do go and have it tested." Doubtless the ungrateful reaction of some will be to say "shan't" and actually cancel next week's appointment with the oculist.

Others will just wonder what they all do in the "Drivers Medical Branch, DVLC" if some scrupulous leaflet readers really do report their disabilities. Alert plainclothes-men with special medical training to watch one's home and see if one dodders out with stick and dark glasses to the garage? Check with one's doctor? Send a plastic DVLC Honesty Medal together with renewed licence fee?

My own reaction is to want to second-person them back about the stuff on the other side of the leaflet, somewhat like this:

"Well, hello there. DVLC. I'm sure you'll be glad to know someone has been reading your leaflet. I hope you won't mind my saying so, but I could knock off a thing like *On Motorways, remember*... before that stylised rear view of a lorry in the top left-hand corner (no number plate; surely an offence?) the white lines... and the words... appropriate lanes 'There is no slow lane. Keep to the left except when overtaking. There is no cruising lane. Don't hog the middle lane. There is no fast lane. The right-hand

But it is clear that over the last quarter century it has become financially less forbidding and socially less stigmatised to bring up children out of marriage.

Compassion to those in need for no fault of their own does not necessarily encourage others into that state of need, but help administered and publicized by government usually does. The result is the confusion of those in need for no fault of their own with a very different set of people: the motives of those who would help them. Pro-family individuals, who help the casualties of the family in order to support the family, and anti-family individuals who wish to increase the number of casualties by making their state more "normal" and financially supportable, are to be found in the same lobbies.

The family, as distinct from its casualties, has not found an organized voice. There are one-issue groups concerned about abortion or television standards, and small but increasing generalized organizations such as Family and Youth Concern. But there is no one large lobby, nothing like the American Moral Majority or the French Catholic parents' associations. Nor is there a coherent intellectual movement in Britain such as has emerged in the American neo-conservatives' work on the family and feminism.

While the Roman Catholic church has been a rallying point for opposition to abortion, and individuals in the Church of England have spoken out on particular topics, the churches have produced no sustained coordinated pro-family campaign. So far, the bishops have not issued a collective statement unequivocally condemning Labour's endorsement of extended homosexual practices and abortion. If they have submitted a paper to the social security review committee urging no financial encouragement to one-parent families, I have not seen it.

Of course the issues are complicated: they always are. Of course the churches must combine pastoral concern for casualties of the family with clear guidelines which minimize the number of casualties. The churches have traditionally been adept at simultaneously upholding clear standards and supporting those who fell short of them. Guidelines cannot be pronounced now for fear of causing offence then guidelines on this or any subject there never will be.

The cause of the normal family, with its enormous constituency, has not then been well served recently by the Conservative Party or the church. If they do not take it up, someone else will. It might be an enterprising populist politician such as David Owen or a well organized movement, a British Moral Majority. There are many who would not like to see the second possibility. To prevent it they have only to ensure that the family's erstwhile friends serve it better. Perhaps the new synod of the Church of England might consider a campaign of renewed support for the normal family. No constituency remains long without a lobby in contemporary Britain. The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.

"What a lot of you seem to have been involved. Prepared by the Department of Transport and (my italics) the Central Office of Information 1984. Printed in the UK for HMSO Dd 8334755 TRAN 10005N2." How many blobs on £15,000 a year did that involve?

"You are living in an unreal world. Usually the inside lane is a solid mass of lorries, many with huge trailers, from Naples, Vienna, Bruckner (wherever that is), Rotterdam, Tromsø. Beccies (surprisingly often) etc., any one of which will suddenly lurch out, only then flashing its indicator, to pass its fellows with a speed difference of 3 mph. In such circumstances you must surely know the feeling (perhaps you have started again after obeying the leaflet's injunction to stop, open a window and rest if one should 'begin to feel sleepy') of being boxed in the inside lane for ever?"

"Have you even been on a motorway? Most of the time you're lucky to get up to 70 on the outside lane anyway, never mind the middle one. You'll never stop most of us average, normal motorists who cruise at a legal 70 from thinking of the middle as the cruising lane. We move out into your 'overtaking' lane, still at 70, and what happens? Some cad in a Merc or Aston Martin flashes furiously at us till he can pass, at about 117. If we are in the middle lane he still passes us at 117, cuts in, leaving us about six inches, not only a gap (for once) in the inside lane, but to an exit 100 yards ahead."

"And while we're on exits and entrances, why do you think it is best to make the entrance not at a good wide angle, so that one could look to the right easily for a gap in those damned lorries, but at an angle so narrow that it gives one a crick in the neck as one strains to see what's coming? Don't say we should use the off-side mirror. If it's correctly positioned it won't show us anything except grass banks, landscaped so as to obscure our view till we are practically on the motorway. "I realize you are trying to tell us something, and I do appreciate it, but I have to tell you that for most of us the real classification is not follows the Lorry Lane. My Lane, and the Cads' Lane."



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NO TO SANCTIONS

The Prime Minister has been warned that Britain will be isolated at today's Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting if she refuses to step into the line behind a concerted effort to introduce mandatory sanctions against South Africa. For most members that move would be simply an expression of disapproval with South African policies on apartheid with no practical consequences and therefore no responsibility for those consequences, and presumably no clear idea what they might be.

For the seven African states who describe themselves as the Front Line States it would inflict varying degrees of economic disaster. Either they do not mind this since they say their people are ready for it, or they presume that the outside world would assist them indefinitely over the years ahead with a Berlin airlift style operation. Nobody has yet come forward to offer such a facility because it would be almost impossible, given geography and scale, and quite out of proportion to the effort of Berlin, and it would thus be financially unattainable even for the superpowers or the EEC.

If South Africa retaliated in kind, as Mr Botha has said it would, the Front Line States would find themselves without 85 per cent of their trade, which normally passes through South Africa, with only the slenderest hope of pushing some of that traffic onto the Beira Benguela or Dar es Salaam rail-port facilities. Even if it would be possible to turn that tiny alternative into reality they would still suffer from the loss of the South African rail system, which represents a quarter of Africa's total rail network, over which more than 6,000 South African freighters are daily in use outside her borders. Presumably they would also be withdrawn. The Front Line States might find they had tracks but no trucks in a year or so.

Transport apart their domestic economies are already so linked to South Africa that they would suffer overwhelmingly from a severance involving, for instance, the repatriation of hundreds of thousands of black African citizens working in the Union. They would be deported, losing for Lesotho, for instance, about 40 per cent of its GNP and leading to great unrest, unemployment and instability in most of those states.

These countries, say their leaders, are ready for sanctions.

Of course that is sadly only too consistent with the economic ruin which most of their leaders' policies have inflicted on these countries already. That perhaps explains why so many of their citizens have already voted with their feet for South Africa. It certainly explains the ease with which their leaders can now contemplate fuller ruin for an uncertain cause.

And uncertain it is, because the basic lack of clarity in the purpose of sanctions undermines the whole policy. It needs to be defined in much more precise terms. Is it punitive, and just punitive, or is it meant as a method of leverage or, as one expects from listening to most spokesmen, is it the first weapon in an international struggle to reduce South Africa to a state of chaos and instability?

There is no analogy with Rhodesia. Sanctions were intended to force the Smith regime to return to its legal status as a colony of the United Kingdom. They were not intended to be lifted before that in exchange for any particular constitutional plea bargaining that might be put forward. The restoration of legality lay at the heart of the sanctions movement, and as we all saw, the Rhodesian economy flourished under sanctions even though Rhodesia is endowed with infinitely fewer resources, resourcefulness or preparations than is South Africa. Sanctions have got to be thought through much more precisely before anybody should espouse them as a form of policy, even disregarding the punitive economic effects on the Front Line States and, of course, on the British economy whose prominent economic position within South Africa would necessarily suffer enormously from such a move.

As Professor William Gutteridge estimates in a recent Conflict Studies paper (ISC No 179) Britain has about £7 billion invested and would lose up to 250,000 jobs dependent on South African trade. Moreover about one million South Africans have British passports which enable them to migrate to Britain in the event of a total collapse into a race war.

However, nobody really seems to have settled down to ask what are sanctions for? They are a means to an end. What is that end? Is it the dismantling of the system of apartheid in as peaceful and promising a way as can be now be achieved given South Africa's history? Or is it only a complete collapse of

South African social and economic structures leading to revolution, anarchy and paths unknown?

It may look on the surface as though all four of South Africa's races have reached a stage of spasm where they could only speak to each other after such a cataclysm had been wreaked on the streets. But that is not the case below the surface. There is in fact a ferment of political and constitutional chatter going on in South Africa which is masked by the riots and killings on the streets and the absolutism both of white supremacists (though not of Mr Botha or his ministry of constitutional development) and the absolutism of the expatriate ANC leadership which looks forward to conditions which would naturally be intolerable to the other three races.

South Africans are aware that their moment of truth is here and that they have to start talking, perhaps tentatively at first but ultimately under the auspices of something akin to a national convention which re-creates the example of 1911 from which the black peoples were excluded. It is in the South African tradition and it may be achieved again.

To introduce blunt sanctions into such a situation would set up difficulties for later. When and how would they be removed? How could their perpetrators agree on the fine tuning which will necessarily emerge from such discussions? Some would clearly persist with the idea of a unitary state based on one-man-one-vote whereas the ultimate shape of South Africa is likely to be much more sensitive and conducive to her special racial, cultural and historical traditions, whose permutations will be explored more fully on this page tomorrow.

A further danger of sanctions, of course, is that the black forces would be tempted to sit back and let sanctions do most of the work first until they could just move in for the kill without having to endure the responsibility of serious negotiations with white leadership and the other communities.

In a third article later this week the potentialities and limitations of external international involvement in South Africa's crisis will be analyzed. They will be analyzed against a background of no sanctions. It is help that all South Africans need now, not another shove into isolation.

Department, and it might on the way there examine rather more closely the groups which have benefited from this government largesse in the past. Such a policy would also breach the question of ethnic records.

Better social data about origin and skin colour would help; there should in future censuses be no hesitation about asking for such pertinent information.

The State, a major employer, could set an example, not by quotas or statistical parties. More knowledge of whom it employs is a requisite, plus rigorous examination of any failure to recruit able West Indians or Asians as police officers, civil servants or hospital administrators, then train and promote them.

It would, however, be a most unjustified burden on firms to require them to keep ethnic records - a burden completely at odds with the thrust of the government's enterprise policy. Large employers might, for their own purposes, be anxious to have information about their workforces but again it would be an unjustified burden to follow the American example and require them to submit detailed figures to bureaucrats, whether or not they receive public money or orders. Here is where the Government must make up its mind about the Commission for Racial Equality. A weak role for the Commission would simply be to follow up complaints by individuals of job discrimination; the strong, expanded role it is now asking for involves power to investigate on its own initiative and to call into question firms' recruitment policies. Either of these might be preferable to central government becoming involved in checking firms. Before Mr Waddington next speaks on the subject, he and his department should share with the public their response to the Commission's recipe for dealing with discrimination, and be quite clear that any recommendations for discrimination in reverse, whether they are dressed up in American phrases or not, are unacceptable.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concern at disorderly conduct offence

From Mrs B. K. Gardiner

Sir, As a worker concerned with the juvenile justice system I view with concern the Home Secretary's proposal to include the new offence of disorderly conduct in the forthcoming public order Bill (repeal, October 11).

In recent years research has produced the triple themes of decriminalisation, diversion from prosecution and deconcentration as the major areas of pressure by those concerned with reforming and rationalising the juvenile justice system. It would appear that the new offence may appease the law and order lobby and the Association of Chief Police Officers, but it flies in the face of recent evidence and does not lie easily with the Government's own initiative of 1983 when £15 million was set aside to increase intermediate treatment facilities through the use of voluntary organisations (LAC 83(3)) in order to further promote the use of non-custodial facilities.

Evidence has shown that the majority of juvenile offenders will grow through their delinquency as the process of maturing, not as a natural course. The most positive contribution that can be made to this process is to "manage" their delinquency rather than intervene in a way which draws them into a system which produces in youngsters an ascending spiral of delinquent responses to situations which might otherwise be managed without such an escalation.

The new offence criminalises areas of activity not previously defined and gives the police opportunities to draw more youngsters into a system which can produce increased delinquent behaviour.

This increase will not necessarily occur because of criminal intent on

the part of the youngsters, but as the result of lack of knowledge as to how to handle the situation and as the result of the police and public's expectations of juveniles in such circumstances. Youngsters invariably live up to what is expected of them.

The twin objectives of diversion and deconcentration will be similarly obstructed since a widening of the definition of a criminal act will undoubtedly lead to an increase in the number of youngsters being prosecuted and to a self-reinforcing effect in terms of the disposal tariff. It is likely that the police policy on cautioning will be affected despite Home Office guidelines on cautioning produced in February, 1985.

With an increase in prosecutions it is likely that there will be an increase in custodial sentences, despite the fact that around 75 per cent of those receiving custodial sentences in the juvenile courts reoffend and approximately 85 per cent of those reoffend more seriously.

In conclusion, I would suggest that problems are being created for youngsters who can be picked up for any behaviour defined as disorderly by the police; for the police, who have to define and carry out the law; and for the public, who could be faced with an increase in the number of youngsters who will have been through the juvenile justice system and have emerged at 17 alienated, labelled and unable to cope with the responsibilities and pressures of adult life.

Yours faithfully,
B. K. GARDINER, Director,
Station Road Intermediate
Treatment Project (The Rainier Foundation),
26/28 Station Road,
Aldershot, Hampshire,
GU11 1JL.

Consultation in Camden

From Mr J. Newing

Sir, I read with interest the informative and generally balanced article by Colin Hughes (October 8) about relationship between Haringey councillors and my colleague, Michael Richards, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, North London.

I was somewhat disappointed, however, to see, if the article is correct, that I am being used by Haringey councillors as a stick to beat my colleague with, by reference to meetings that I have had with "equally intractable" left-wing Labour councillors such as Camden and Islington. - Colin Hughes' words not mine. I know that Mike Richards has gone to great lengths to persuade Haringey Council to join in the police/community consultative group that he is bound by law to set up. A meeting with a panel of

councillors is now due to be held on October 15, when it is hoped to persuade the Haringey councillors to join the consultative group.

I would point out that the Borough of Islington is in Mr Richards' area; and a consultative group with local authority participation has already been set up in Islington.

I cannot say whether Haringey or Islington are "intractable", as described by Colin Hughes (although the existence of a consultative group in Islington may be a strong indication otherwise), but I did not find Camden to be so. I found them open, sometimes pointedly, but that is not unreasonable and nor were those who asked the questions.

Yours faithfully,
J. NEWING,
Deputy Assistant Commissioner
6 Area, Metropolitan Police,
58 Sirdar Road, W11.

Profits and pensions

From Mr I. D. Harris

Sir, In this morning's Stock Market report (October 8) you comment on the excellent results achieved by Armstrong, equipment, with profits up by 80 per cent and an analyst's forecast of a further rise this year of 65 per cent.

You also report that the workforce has been reduced by more than half and that because many of them have taken their pensions with them, there is a surplus of some £3 million to £10 million in the pension fund, which could further increase profitability in the next three years. It seems therefore that nearly half

the workforce have lost not only their jobs but also millions of pounds of potential pension benefits. It is not surprising that Mr Harry Hooper, the chairman, was reported to wish to play down this information.

It is also not surprising that there is growing disenchantment and anger with the devil-take-the-hindmost attitude of our present Government which have produced an atmosphere in which such unfairness can be considered good business.

Yours faithfully,
I. D. HARRIS,
2 Dale Close,
Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Portrait of Sheffield

From the Leader of Sheffield City Council

Sir, Margaret Drabble's article (October 8) on the effects of the industrial decline on Sheffield points out quite markedly the social cost of unemployment brought about by the long-term structural decline of the established heavy industries of steel and heavy engineering and also comments on the physical effects of this decline in the Lower Don Valley resulting in vast areas of derelict and bespelled land.

What is not emphasised, unfortunately, is the current effort being made by the city council and

the people of Sheffield to bring about both physical and economic regeneration in the area. The city council has embarked upon a programme of work in the Lower Don Valley aimed at creating the climate necessary for economic growth, but it cannot achieve this in isolation.

The planned approach is based on a close working relationship of all concerned, including industrialists, estate agents, developers, Government agencies, the European Community and of course the people of Sheffield.

What the city council can do and is doing is to use the resources currently available to provide the

Gartcosh closure

From Mr John Smith, MP for Monkenlades East (Labour)

Sir, In his letter to you of September 17 Sir Robert Haslam, Chairman of the British Steel Corporation, in seeking to defend the corporation's proposed closure of Ravenscraig's coke strip mill at Gartcosh, claimed that he had explained to my parliamentary colleague, Dr Jeremy Bury, that an increase in liquid steel output from £14 million tons in 1982 to a current annual rate of £17 million tons resulted primarily from a need to build up cushion stocks ahead of plant modifications at Teesside and in South Wales.

I attended the meeting to which Sir Robert presumably refers and his explanation then did not include a reference to plant modifications. While no doubt it is a factor, Sir Robert at our meeting chose to explain the increase in terms of extra demand arising from a fall in the exchange rate and the C registration surge in car sales.

So that there is no doubt about the Labour Party's determined opposition to the proposal to close Gartcosh and the decision to deny essential investment to Ravenscraig, we assert that the BSC is wrong in assuming continuing stagnant demand for steel into the 1990s. If they are correct there is no hope for a recovery in manufacturing industry.

Since we intend to create the conditions for our manufacturing industry to expand, we believe we need to maintain the capacity of our five major steel complexes.

The truth about BSC plans is that they are driven by a political requirement from the Government to create short-term profits as a

prelude to the privatization of core steel-making plants. At our meeting Sir Robert himself referred to a target profit of £300 million per annum as a prelude to the privatization exercise. So although BSC is in profit now, its capacity is to be trimmed as a precondition to the politically dogmatic objective of privatization despite the risk that a smaller industry will not be able to supply its basic commodity to our manufacturing industry.

That, above all, is why we will continue as hard as we can to rally opinion against the foolish proposals of BSC and the Government.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SMITH (Principal
Opposition spokesman for trade and industry),
House of Commons,
October 3.

Tabs on flying squid

From Dr J. M. F. Rayner

Sir, Mr David Lomax (October 8) reports the appearance of a large squid on board his yacht. Jumping and flying by certain species of squid are elusive and have only rarely been observed. Although never studied scientifically they are described occasionally in mariners' reminiscences, including those of Thor Heyerdahl on his raft Kom Tiki.

The reasons for this behaviour are relatively well understood. Air is about 800 times less dense than seawater and therefore the drag (retardation) on an animal moving through air is much less than in water.

It has been shown mathematically (reported in *The Times*, April 16,

Unesco seen in a kinder light

From the President and the Chief Executive of the Library Association

Sir, It was once a subject of wry comment that a leading article in *The Times* set out so well the different sides of an argument that it was incapable of coming down in favour of doing anything. There was always a lot to be said for that approach and there is probably more to be said for it today when so few in high places seem to be able to see the other person's kind of view.

The two leading articles which you have published on Unesco (August 15 and October 8) adopt a quite different and, if we may say so, un-Times-like approach. The case in favour of remaining in Unesco is impatiently decided as one likely to appeal only to cowards, fools or those with a financial interest at stake.

The Library Association was one of the few groups which gave evidence to the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs on the matter, but we are not, as your leader suggests, "in receipt of Unesco money". We mounted our argument based on the pursuit of British interests and the need to make Unesco into a balanced and effective organisation. We did not conceal, nor do most others who share our views, the faults of the organisation as at present administered.

We said that piecemeal withdrawal by one Western country after another will only hand the organisation over to dominance by countries less liberally inclined than ourselves and that the wise course was to build on the modest but real improvements so far achieved by concerted action on the part of like-minded members over the coming eighteen months. That kind of policy secured the unanimous support of all members of the bipartisan select committee.

The Times is in danger of seeming to be quite obsessively unbalanced on this issue.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HOOKWAY, President,
GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, Chief Executive,
The Library Association,
7 Ridgmont Street, WC1.

Settling for leisure

From Mr John T. Willis

Sir, True - some young people nowadays settle for joblessness rather than low-paid work; equally some pensioners march to the front of queues. That's regrettable, but not particularly relevant to today's problems.

What must be faced is the large proportion of youth unemployed now - and tomorrow. They can, of course, be "found" but, as is becoming plain to them and employers, that seldom equips them for the real job market.

Politicians should make time to become better acquainted in a personal and practical way with today's disadvantaged youth. That can replace the time now spent posturing on the hustings to exploit a social evil.

Conventional, albeit expensive training will by established prescription still leave the young man deficient in basic education and skills. They will remain alien to the silent majority, but able recruits for the cadres now assembling for riot.

Yours truly,
JOHN T. WILLIS,
15 Manor Road,
Haylake, Wirral, Merseyside.

basis for change. The emphasis in the early years will be on transforming the appearance of the Lower Don Valley and establishing key projects which will lead to further long-term development.

In practice this means a structured programme of physical infrastructure and environmental improvements, the provision of grants to firms in specially designated commercial and industrial improvement areas, and the establishment of a new employment zone, an area intended to provide a landscaped setting for the development of new products and high technology related industries.

The plan for the Lower Don Valley recognises that the structure and size of traditional heavy industry will never return, and it is with this in mind that the long-term proposals also include a significant element of recreational and leisure initiatives, including a large park area and an international standard athletics/sports complex. The reintroduction of housing is also a long-term aim but can obviously only be implemented when environmental conditions are right.

I would agree with Margaret Drabble that we can all benefit from the rescue of the Lower Don Valley but would add that the rescue will only take place if everyone in the lifeline is pulling in the same direction.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BLUNKETT, Leader,
Sheffield City Council,
Town Hall,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 15 1900

This extract comes from a vivid dispatch of over 55,000 words. Our Own Correspondent was Dr G. E. Morrison (1862-1930) who during the siege was wounded, but a report that he was killed led *The Times* to print his obituary. Of him the British Minister in Peking said he was "Active, energetic and cool, he volunteered for every service of danger and was a pillar of strength when matters were going badly".

THE SIEGE OF THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

(Continued from *The Times* of October 13.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, AUG. 14.

CHINESE TREACHERY.

On June 25 a truly Oriental method of weakening our defence was attempted by the Chinese. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon the shooting of rifles and field guns had been continuous, when suddenly bugles were sounded north, east, south, and west, and, as if by magic, the firing ceased. It was usual for the Chinese to control the shooting of rifles by the Imperial Legation, but when the Imperial Legation was silenced, the Chinese were following the fusillade was striking. Then an official of low rank was seen to affix to the parapet of the north bridge the British Legation a board inscribed with 18 Chinese characters - "Imperial command to protect Ministers and stop firing. A despatch will be handed at the Imperial Canal Bridge."

A placard whereon was written "Despatch will be received" was sent by one of the Chinese clerks employed in the Legation, but when he approached the bridge a hundred rifles from the Imperial Palace gate were levelled at him. The despatch was never received. The article deceived no one. Treachery was feared, vigilance was redoubled. Sandbags were thrown on positions which during the day were unusable. So that when at midnight the general attack was made upon us we were prepared, and every man was at his post. The surprise had failed. As firing had ceased so it began. Horns were sounded, and then from every quarter a hail of bullets poured over us, sweeping through the trees and striking with sharp impact the roof of the pavilion. No harm was done though the noise was terrific. Great steadiness was shown by the men. They lay quietly behind the sandbags and not a shot was fired in reply. It was suggested as an explanation that the Chinese were told that the shots were to kill the guardian spirits which were known to hover over us. Similar fusillades took place at the American Legation and at the French Legation, and with the same result. . . .

COMPLETE ISOLATION.

Our isolation was now complete, and the enemy's cordon was constantly drawing closer. Every wall beyond the lines was loopholed. Not only was the besieged area cut off from all communication with the world outside Peking, but the Chinese cut off from all communication with the Pei-tang.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ATROCITIES.

No messenger could be induced for love or money to carry a message there. Bishop Favier and his guests must have been already hard pressed, for they were exposed to the danger not only of rifle and cannon, but of fire and starvation. The small garrison detached from the guards was known to be inadequately supplied with ammunition. It was known, however, that the danger of the situation had long been foreseen by Monsignor Favier, who, speaking with unequalled authority, had weeks before the siege vainly urged his Minister to bring troops to Peking. When the crisis became inevitable and Christian refugees poured into the city the Bishop endeavoured to buy arms and ammunition, so that there was a hope, though a faint one, that the Chinese themselves had assisted in the defence. So with stores. Large quantities of grain were stored in the Pei-tang, but whether sufficient for a siege for a garrison of 20,000 souls was not known. Their condition was a constant source of anxiety to the Europeans within the Legations, who were powerless to help them. Watch was kept unceasingly for any sign of the disaster that seemed inevitable - the massacre and the conflagration.

Towards evening, on the 28th a Krupp gun was mounted in the Mongol market, not 300 yards from the British Legation, and fire was opened upon a storeyed building occupied by marines in the south court of the Legation. Fired at long range, the shot crashed through the roof and walls. For an hour the bombardment continued, but no one was injured, though a crack racing pony in the stables below was killed, and next day eaten. It was determined to capture this gun, so in the early morning a force consisting of 25 British, ten German, ten Russians, five French, and five Italians, and about 20 volunteers made a sortie from the Legation to try and capture the gun and burn the houses covering it, but the attempt was a fiasco. The men got tangled up in the lanes so that the reserve line with the kerosene marched ahead of the firing line; there was a babel of voices, no one knew where to go, the captain lost his head and set fire to the houses in the rear, and the men retreated pell-mell. As the British marine described the operation: "The captain, 'se', 'garn boys, garn, change boys, change', against a bloom 'oose wall, 'e waves 'is bloom' arms in the air and then 'e sets fire to the 'ouse be'ind us! This was a bungle. The Chinese, however, were alarmed and removed the gun. . . .

and it is probably this animal which Mr Lomax "caught". Such animals can often reach considerable size. The horror stories of giant squid attacking boats probably have their origin in mistimed leaps!

The most characteristic feature of all these squid is their enlarged mantle fins, which function as wings during the brief gliding flights.

Propulsion for flight is provided entirely underwater by the animals' jets and they do not flap their fins while in the air. None the less they can fly for considerable distances, with leaps as long as 50m and speeds as fast as 7 m/sec (15 mph) being claimed.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY RAYNER,
University of Bristol,
Department of Zoology,
Woodland Road,
Bristol, Avon.

1980) that, provided a marine animal moves sufficiently fast, it is energetically cheaper for it to make successive leaps through the water surface.

The strategy of travelling part in water and part in air is preferable to swimming steadily underwater, and there is added advantage if the animal must remain near to the water surface to breathe or to obtain its food. The most familiar example of this form of locomotion is the "porpoising" of dolphins and penguins, but the list of animals using the strategy includes small whales, some other marine birds, sea lions, and various forms of squid.

In his book *The Open Sea*, Sir Alistair Hardy describes observations of flying by *Sthenoteuthis bartrami* and *Onychoteuthis banksi*; he himself reports seeing the latter species leaping in the region of the Azores.

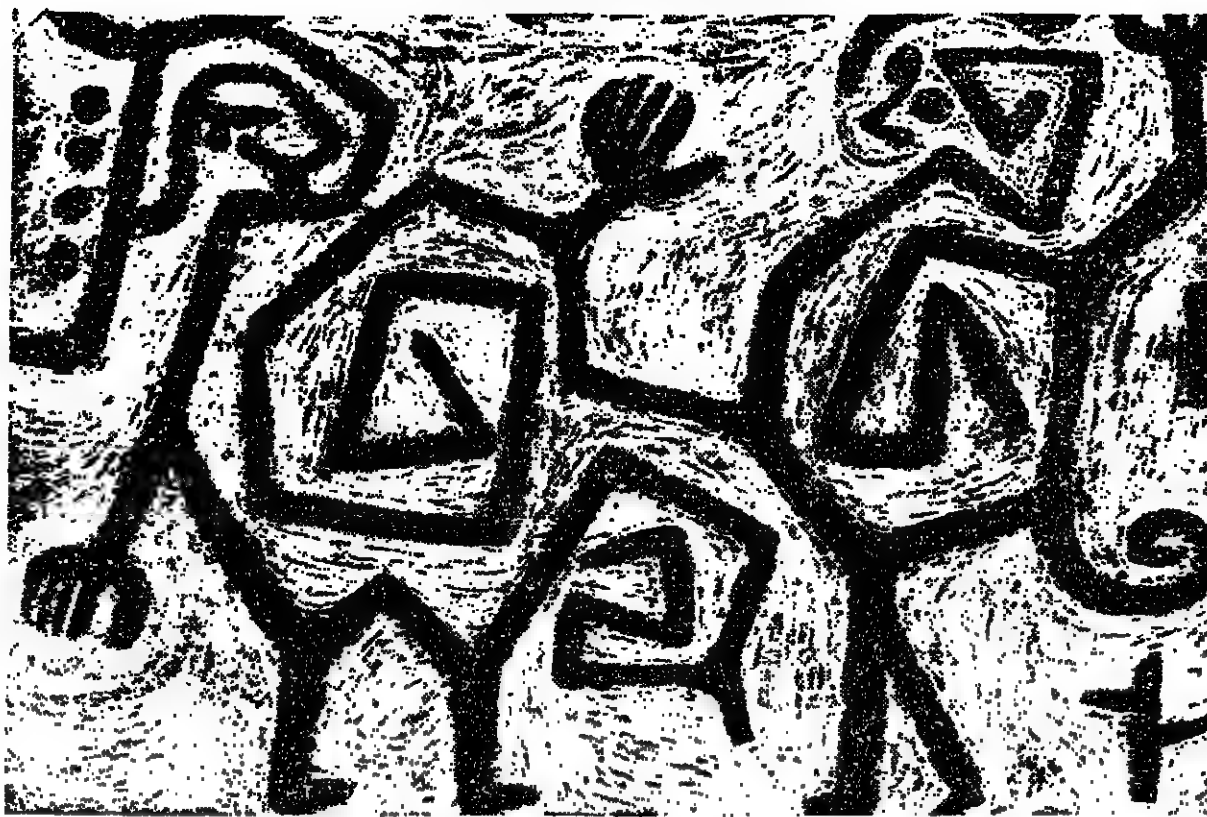
THE ARTS

German Art in the
Twentieth Century
Royal Academy of ArtsAspects of Modernism in
Germany 1909-1930
Fischer Fine ArtJoseph Beuys: Plight
Anthony d'Offay

The choice of picture for the catalogue-cover of the Royal Academy's giant show German Art in the Twentieth Century (until December 22) is a brilliant stroke, summing up at once the prime significance of this rich and complex exhibition. You look at the image - a mass of intense colours with, at the centre, a blue humanoid figure suggestive of some ritual mask from primitive culture - and you wonder what it can be. It might be an Expressionist from one of the immediately pre-1914 groups, Die Brücke or Der Blaue Reiter, with which the show begins - Kirschner at a guess. But then, it might also be a very recent painter, a detail from an immemorial or a Penck, with whom the show ends. And what is it in fact? A section from E. W. Nay's "Daughter of Healer", painted right in the middle of the period, in 1945.

In that one little picture puzzle you have the whole point about continuity in German art. The show, devised by Christos Joachimidis and Norman Rosenthal, who were responsible for the watershed *Weisgels* show in Berlin in 1982, and Wieland Schmidt, who put together the *Neue Sachlichkeit* show at the Hayward in 1979, is obviously concerned from the outset to insist on the clear and consistent lines of development that run right through from the dawn of German modernism just after 1900 up to the so-called "wild" painters of today.

It is the particular triumph of the show that it does not need to indoctrinate us in print: the message is there on the walls for all to see. We can recognize at once, for instance, how the loose, restless way of applying paint developed by Corinth (a painter little known in this country who comes over very well, with a substantial selection) continues through Kokoschka's mature work, right on up to Baselitz. We can see the influence of that towering figure Beckmann's grand symbolic designs



Quarreller's Duet - a late work by Paul Klee

on the Hödicks of the mid-1960s, and on early and recent Lüpertz. We can see a strong and surprising connection between the last works of Klee, with their heavy outlines and chunky forms, and the neo-primitive style of Penck.

It may well be this concern for continuity which has led to some of the show's omissions. There is, for example, no sign of geometrical abstraction in the Twenties, and painters influenced one way and another by Constructivism, like Buchholz and in a different way Hockney, are ignored - probably because the movement, though very important in the decorative and graphic arts connected with the Bauhaus, never really went anywhere in German painting.

And, most obviously, there is a big hole in the middle where Nazi art might have been; the argument of quality is persuasive - if you want to show 300 of the finest 20th-century works, it is unlikely that any official

Nazi art would be among them - but at the same time, one has only to look at some recent American painting or Italian *Pittura Colta* to see that it is not so totally irrelevant to this century's art as (perhaps) one might wish, and we should have a handful of examples, if only as an awful warning.

Such niceties are, however, unlikely to disturb the great mass of people who might consider visiting the show. They will want to know two things: whether the overall quality of the art on show is sufficient to justify a visit; and whether it wraps up enough of German art history in one bumper parcel for them to leave with that satisfying feeling that at least they have got *that* taped and can either tick it off or start a more detailed exploration according to taste. To start with the second consideration: given that choices are inescapable, even in a show of this size, I think it must be admitted that almost always the right choices have been made. Though one may regret the omission

of marginal figures and even of some closer to the centre, like Hubbuck and Rudzivil among the unsparing Twenties realists or Tappert among those brushed with Expressionism, it can hardly be maintained that they are absolutely essential.

The proportions overall are about right for a balanced view - even if one does balk a bit at giving over the climactic central domed room to Joseph Beuys and his bits of old rusted iron and roughly chopped wood: even agreeing that he is an inspired teacher and charismatic personality, surely no one ever thought his art-works *per se* were much good and this does bring one down with a very hefty thud.

This major miscalculation apart, there can be no important argument with the stunning assembly of paintings and sculptures the organizers have brought together. They have not only got everybody they absolutely ought to have, but done so with the greatest discrimination, so that

only the finest examples are included. This is true, amazingly, even of artists like Schwitters and Grosz who are at present the subject of major one-man shows elsewhere (the Schwitters, indeed, opens at the Tate on November 6).

The showing of earlier artists we know well is often superb: the two-thirds of a room devoted to Beckmann, for instance, offer a parade of masterpieces that make him look more than ever like a key figure in 20th-century art. There are marvellous Ernsts, both from his earlier Surrealist phase (including the astonishing 1923 picture called in the catalogue "Castor and Pollux", though fetchingly inscribed on the tin pan which contains the twins "Castor and Pollux"), which has apparently never been publicly shown, or reproduced before) and in his later preoccupation with coral-like formations. The decision to concentrate on early Kokoschka and late Klee brings undeniable dividends.

But there are also less-known wonders. Ludwig Meidner, for example, was one of those artists who have a very short but brilliant flowering in the midst of a long career. So to the question, should you go and see the show, the answer on all levels must be an emphatic yes. Whether for sheer pleasure or the acquisition of solid information, it is a must. If you want to catch up on some of the missing, it is worth looking in also on Fischer Fine Art's Aspects of Modernism in Germany 1909-1930, (until December 20) which includes Hubbuck drawings, a memorable semi-abstract by Arthur Segal, a Müller as fine as any at the Academy, and a wonderful Kandinsky from his Jugendstil phase.

And if you want to check on my low opinion of Beuys you should go to Anthony d'Offay, where he has done a special installation called *Plight*, which involves covering the whole interior, walls and windows, with great rolls of brown-grey felt, to stifling effect (until November 16).

But in the main, wherever your interest in German art lies, from 1905 right up to 1985, you can hardly go wrong if you head straight for the Academy. After this grand beginning, we can barely wait for the further large survey shows of 20th-century art, country by country, which are promised in the coming years. It is so precisely the sort of thing the Academy ought to be doing that it is surprising no one seems to have thought of it before.

John Russell Taylor

Rock

Bobby Womack
Hammersmith Odeon

On his third visit to Britain, and with his current album *So Many Rivers* making needless forays on the charts, Bobby Womack seems to have consolidated his position in this country as a major soul artist.

His performance was certainly a masterpiece of disciplined timing, contrived showmanship and memorable soul ballads, but lacked the stamp of genuine emotional sincerity which marks the work of the true soul greats. His habit of recalling the past, when he played guitar with Sam Cooke in the 1960s, and reciting a list of dead heroes including Otis Redding and Marvin Gaye, before proclaiming himself the "Only Survivor" seemed an immodest form of self-promotion - an attempt to confer legend status on himself by association. It should be made clear that Womack is not a performer of that stature.

He is however a powerful singer with a rich, raw voice and an impressive catalogue of songs ranging from the reflective slow refrain of "That's Where It's At" ("That's for you, Sam"), to the pumpphouse R'n'B of "It's All Over Now" which he played almost to the standard of the version popularized by the Rolling Stones in 1964.

His 13-piece band, guided with iron authority, played with the force of a horn section, which included his brother Fernando Womack on tenor saxophone, prodding such numbers as "Happy Hippie" with pugnacious stabs and rising crescendos. In Altriana Grayson, one of the three back-up vocalists, Womack has discovered a sparring partner of immense range, power and personality, so much so that during an epic rendition of "Love Has Finally Come At Last" she almost overwhelmed him with the splendid vigour of her performance. Their encore duet of "No Matter How High I Get", with its rousing gospel choruses, left the audience chanting for more well after the house-lights went up.

Hilary Finch

David Sinclair

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Theatre

Brutal beginnings

The Nutcracker
Suite
Royal Lyceum,
Edinburgh

Now free and running a self-help centre for young people in Edinburgh, Jimmy Boyle remains a controversial figure for many people who are sceptical about the reform of the once-notorious Glasgow gangleader jailed for murder and continually involved in prison violence.

This scepticism, which questions the possibility of reform and the source of violence in criminals such as Boyle, forms the starting point of this, his second play.

Co-written with Andy Arnold (at Arnold's instigation) it covers loosely the period of Boyle's prison diaries, which were written inside Barlinnie Prison's special unit (the "Nutcracker Suite"), which was founded in 1973 to explore a new re-educative approach to incarceration, the opposite to the harsh regime of the Inverness "cages". Boyle's progress, his discovery of his ability to sculpt and to write, forms the centre of the play - which may be seen as self-publicity, or far more positively, as Boyle using the potency of his own image: once known as "the most violent man in Scotland", his reaction to the special unit may open the debate about the penal system in general.

Boyle's story is certainly good material for a play, which is where uncase sets in, but for the most part, the production defuses this. With ironic reminders of the limitations of drama, the play succeeds in sending itself up slightly; there are moments, however, where the balance between entertainment and documentation is

mishandled and the stylized, staccato style becomes insufficient.

Beginning with the unit's early days, when Boyle, Conroy and Winters first arrive from Inverness, *Nutcracker Suite* sketches in with wit and generosity the difficulties faced by both wardens and prisoners in adapting to the new approach.

There is a danger that the play will become too glib and superficial. The pros and cons of the unit are clearly sketched out, with the problems encountered, and tensions between the unit's moving force, and the prison governor (two witty, humane performances from Finlay Welsh and Tom Watson) are graphically brought to life, but the inability of Winters and Conroy to adapt is far less successfully presented here the lack of weight and detail begins to look dismissive.

There are other occasions when the shorthand becomes irritating: journalists and politicians are dealt with in clichés and sentences from authorities are loaded by delivery. But this is counteracted by the degree of fairness that openly encourages the opinion that Boyle is using the system.

Billy McColl's performance is extremely strong, tense to the end, and it is clear throughout that he is rechanneling his energy and means of combat into the system.

In many ways it is an open and fair exposition of the issues raised, it does not pretend to give any answers and this, together with scope of its argument, and despite its weaknesses, is by far the most consistent and strong production this company has yet presented.

Sarah Hemming

Television

Unique observation

Disappearing World (ITV) is probably the only television series of its kind in the world; it appeals both to mass audiences and to academic anthropologists, and the trilogy of programmes which began last night offers both a unique film record of a primitive people in transition.

Last night's programme was originally made in 1974, and observed members of the Ethiopian Mursi people pursuing a war with a neighbouring tribe. The programme's aim was to present the process of "bush democracy" by which the consensus view about the conduct of the war among the older men of the tribe was publicly defined in a series of discussions.

During the continuing observation of the Mursi, however, it became apparent to the anthropologist David Turton that the war itself was part of a larger shift in the tribe's way of life. Their original territory was proving less and less fertile, they were being forced to move into lands dominated by other peoples and in the following decade about a quarter of the people moved to a new homeland 50 miles away.

Fifty minutes of television is a very short time in which to

present an entire culture and the programme inevitably left many questions unanswered. One of *Disappearing World's* conventions is that discussions are subtitled, instead of dubbed or related second-hand in translation.

Question-and-answer interviews do not form a large part of these documentaries, a device which gives the audience a greater impression of being present in the primitive community under study. It also makes it difficult to establish the subtler differences between philosophies.

The Mursi were evidently illiterate and nomadic. They made fire by rubbing sticks together and had very little use for artefacts of industrialized nations, except for the rifles left behind by Italian soldiers in the 1930s, of which they seemed to own a great number.

Another paradox was their system of values: although three-quarters of the people's food was derived from crops, the wealth of the tribe was cattle, and the prime events of the war centred on the protection of the herds. An extra hour in which to explore these mysteries would have been welcome.

Celia Brayfield

Opera

Deconstructing the true story

La vera storia
Paris Opéra

Just as at Covent Garden three weeks ago, so at the Paris Opéra the new season has started with a modern opera, bravely restaged soon after a premiere in Milan. And again the result is something totally fascinating: quite unexpected yet fashioned after the image of the past. But whereas with Stockhausen the unspoken image is Wagnerian, with Berio there is a very particular attempt to reconsider Verdi. The true story of *La vera storia* is *Il trovatore*. Or is it? The very point of the work is to upset any notion we might have of stories being true, and so one might better call it an alternative *Il trovatore*, or, more inevitably, a deconstructed *Il trovatore*. It is, as the relationship of the titles indicates half an anagram of the Verdi opera.

The main characters fade into and out of focus as plausible representatives of Verdi's cast. There is a soprano called Leonora, but the Mahriro goes under the name of Luca, and the mezzo-soprano Ada only gradually takes on the vocal and dramatic form of Azucena during the first act. At the same time this first act abstracts situations from Verdi's opera and others. There is an aria for the mezzo rescuing an infant, a vengeance aria for a character tenor, an aria for reflection for

the imprisoned hero, a trio and quartet, all interwoven with big choral set-pieces and song for a cabaret artist. The undulation between song and mass acclamation recalls Berio's stupendous *Coro*, while the intervention of the cabaret singer - here Milva - brings Brecht's finger didactically on to the stage (didactically on to the stage does anything so crude as to point a moral: rather he suggests the possibility of doing so).

The tendency in this first act is towards the solemn and monumental. The nightclub ballads come faster and faster into the action, but their effect is more and more decorative as the accumulated weight of the crowd scenes begins to tell, and as the action conveyed in the arias and ensembles begins to become more serious. One of the great strengths of the opera is that it avoids any easy mockery of *Il trovatore*, which is not exactly hard to parody. Berio has said that he was attracted to this particular work both because he appreciates the early-summer Verdi and because *Il trovatore* is already an opera whose action nobody understands.

It is, therefore, an apt subject for his brand of creative analysis, which curiously comes to seem less a digest of Verdi than a preliminary sketch; what one hears is the half-formed, fugitive, tentative guess at how a number might be worked out in terms of colour, expression,

accompaniment. Partly this is because Berio's virtuoso style produces musical images which are seen through a haze, or through a maze of bubbles reflecting particles of them. Partly the reason is the static quality of his numbers. Singers often worry around a single note, and the orchestra may be fixated on a single harmonic idea. Postdating *Il trovatore* by 150 years in simple chronology, the first act of *La vera storia* yet appears, therefore, to recapitulate a stage in Verdi's composing of his work.

The second act begins with the orchestra singing a melody which will run right through the musical substance. Flashbacks from the opening scene of the first act tear into the score, but slowly the pressure of these recollections comes to steer the second act into the path of the first. In the penultimate scene the main characters at last reappear, having previously been replaced by the ghosts of an unseen amplified madrigal group, and the end comes, as it had before, with an aria for Ada.

What must come next is a third, imagined version, or perhaps the real *Il trovatore*. In any event, *La vera storia* needs a cast who could convincingly sing the Verdi, and in Paris only Livia Budai as Ada is near the mark: hers is a daring performance which meets the fire and puzzlement in Berio if not all the beauty. Of the rest, Valeri



Milva - the cabaret singer

Popova is a rather fey Leonora, lamentably dressed in bridal white, though Luigi Roni is strong in his small appearance as the Condemned Man.

The producer, the young Spanish theatre director Luis Falcal, errs by not letting the

music take over in the second act as much as it wants and needs to. Berio speaks of a chessboard of compartments in which events might point up the music's progress; Mr Falcal merely adds irrelevances.

Paul Griffiths

Concert

LPO/Handley
Royal Festival Hall

It is always a good sign when one leaves a concert puzzled anew about an established composer. Too often this is made impossible by the distraction, albeit stimulating, of a puzzling or provocative interpretation; but with Vernon Handley this is never the case.

Last night his honest, searching professionalism worked Rachmaninov's Third Symphony hard, clearing off any accumulated scum of preconception. It is a long time since I heard quite so much happening in the finale - not, that is, in obvious succession, but simultaneously, as each section of the London Philharmonic pitted fragments of motive, fugue and transformation against each other, perfectly paced and contained.

Handley's sense of timing, which had made many an ear prick up in Tchaikovsky's *Romeo and Juliet* overture, made great play, too, of the Scherzo's exotica. And I particularly liked his lucid, logical thinning out of textures after the development's climax in the first movement: no drifting here, but a clean, tense air of expectancy for the recapitulation.

Handley and the LPO had been alert partners earlier in the evening for the typically acute and refined reflexes of Yo-Yo Ma in Schumann's Cello Concerto. As one might expect from

this cellist, it was the chemistry that fires the emotional reaction of which we were made most aware. The work's lyricism for him is not something to be relaxed into, and it is expansive only in its potential for widening the expressive possibilities of any melodic or rhythmic shape. It made for a performance of highly strung volatility - not the sort to ponder long and live with, but a welcome astringent.

Hilary Finch

David Sinclair

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JAMES WATT FIGURED IT OUT.

He didn't actually invent the steam engine. Nor did he get the idea watching his mother's teakettle, as we were told. For one thing his mother was dead, and for another the Newcomen engine already existed, though it was inefficient, slow, expensive, and used only for pumping water in mines.

Its single chamber had to be heated and cooled to condense steam and then slowly reheated, wasting vast quantities of fuel.

In 1764, Watt came up with the idea of using two chambers, one cool and one hot. He also applied steam to both sides of the piston for extra speed. He invented the device that converted the piston's movement into the turn of a wheel, and the Industrial Revolution was born.

The companies of United Technologies didn't invent the jet engine, either. Or printing, or lifts, or helicopters. But like Watt, we've made some dramatic improvements here and there.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Old Beaverbrook Empire falls to United cash

The speed at which the City institutions delivered Fleet Holdings into the hands of United Newspapers yesterday was breath-taking to behold, but hardly surprising. As the stock market opened United put another £30 million on the table in the form of an offer of five of its own shares for every four Fleet, or 375p cash for each Fleet share. The increased paper terms were quickly swept aside by the sheer weakness of United's share price, down 13p on the day to 290p.

That took the value of the bid down to 362p cash was ample, and they did not hesitate to sell. By last night the United camp had bought another 18 per cent of Fleet's shares in the market, taking its holding up to 41.3 per cent. Fleet had little alternative but to capitulate, with a parting shot warning their shareholders to be wary of taking United paper.

United, for its part, will hardly want to pay for the whole of Fleet in cash, so we can expect its merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell, to conjure the United price back above 300p, to match the cash bid.

Kleinwort Benson, acting for Fleet, did what it could to ward off a determined bidder. It can console itself, with the thought that its clients' shareholders have obtained a good price for their shares.

David Stevens, United's determined and ambitious chairman, now faces the job of merging the two companies. His stated wish to take the *Daily Express* up-market will probably require present editor, Sir Larry Lamb, who has recently undergone a heart surgery, to step down. The prolonged death throes of the *Sunday*

paper tiger, you can cut yourself on paper. It would not, however, be nearly enough for John Vickers and George Yarrow, who seriously question the efficacy of privatizing natural monopolies in a study published by the Public Policy Centre, the new middle-of-the-road think tank. Their fear, essentially, is that privatization without heroic and possibly unrealistic measures to regulate and promote competition, can actually encourage the exploitation of monopoly.

It is thus opposed to the Government view put by John Moore, the Financial Secretary, that privatization of monopolies will both of itself improve efficiency and also substitute a superior overt regulation for the theoretical protection derived from public ownership.

The weakness of the economic analysis they put forward is that it does not allow for the privatization effect: the intangible but none the less obvious moving effect on managers and workers of moving from the public to the private sector. Experience has provided a healthy prejudice in favour of privatization.

Experience at British Telecom, in particular, also suggests, however, that managers thus converted and galvanized can become more ruthlessly commercial than their private sector peers. There is a better case than these authors allow for restricting BT competition in this decade to allow the designated rival, Mercury, to become a real competitor. In a free for all, BT would have been bound to win. There is, however, a strong case for allowing much freer competition, for instance, by allowing resale of BT capacity or the use of local cable networks for telecommunications services, in the 90's. If that does not happen, the onus would be on the Government to continue price control.

The really vital new decisions, however, will come if a privatizing government comes out of the next election with plans to transfer the electricity supply industry to private hands.

Messrs Vickers and Yarrow suggest that some area boards might best be privatized to provide a control for the rest which (as a control on the private sector) should remain in state hands.

What is clearly not realistic is to have a private Central Electricity Generating Board, in control of the national grid, as a monopoly buyer of electricity from the small competitors arising from the 1983 Energy Act.

*Privatization and the Natural Monopolies, £2.95.

Name game ends at United Biscuits

Sir Hector Laing yesterday called a halt to one of the food trade's favourite guessing games - the identity of the man who is to take over Sir Hector's role as chief executive of United Biscuits, the McVitie's Digestive, Terry's chocolates and Wimpie group. On January 1, Sir Hector will confine himself to the post of chairman, making way for Robert Clarke, the present head of United Biscuits (UK) to be group chief executive.

Mr Clarke has the distinction of being the first non-Scott in such an elevated position within the company. His career has progressed impressively from 20 years with Cadbury's Cakes, which was then taken over by United Biscuits 11 years ago, enabling him to make his way up the management ladder.

He can, in the first flush of his new appointment, be forgiven for not seeing his old division as being in the most urgent need of attention. That doubtful honour goes to the group's US operations, whose profits have been savaged by the cookie war. "Our first task there is to turn large volume into margin," he said.

Second on the action list is the more pleasant task of establishing a firmer foothold in the US groceries market, where last month the group spent £55 million getting into the olive business with the acquisition of Early California Industries.

Back on this side of the Atlantic, Mr Clarke believes that there is scope to double the present 100 Pizzaland branches operating on the United Kingdom, and the stage is set for a significant fast-food foray into Europe.

The new chief executive has the potential to step into Sir Hector's shoes in the fullness of time. He is clearly bent on making his mark while he still has the benefit of Sir Hector's shrewd strategic guidance.

Mercury predicts call charge cuts after victory over BT

By Jeremy Warner

Lower telephone charges were forecast yesterday by Mercury Communications, the telecommunications network licensed by the Government to challenge British Telecom's monopoly.

The prediction was made after the Office of Telecommunications (OfTel) published detailed terms and conditions for allowing Mercury to use the British Telecom network for routing its calls.

Mr Michael Owen, Mercury's managing director, said he was delighted by OfTel's ruling which comes after months of protracted and heated discussions with both companies.

"This determination is favourable to us on virtually all fronts and will enable us to offer double figure discounts on the present British Telecom charging structure," Mr Owen said.

British Telecom said it was

"impressed by the thoroughness OfTel has displayed in coming to grips with a particularly complex range of technical and commercial issues".

But stockbroking analysts called it a severe blow to the newly privatized corporation creating a far more liberal environment for Mercury, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, than British Telecom would have liked.

British Telecom also said the effect of the ruling would be that small businesses and residential customers would pay more for their telephone service sooner than would otherwise have been the case.

It said the OfTel interpretation "sharpens British Telecom's incentive to charge economic prices for its exchange lines, particularly residential lines, and to adjust its charges for calls particularly



Bryan Carsberg: setting the scene for competition.

bringing down charges for those long distance calls most used by our business customers."

Mercury said it would be able to offer a service to business customers from next May and probably to the public by the end of 1986.

Professor Bryan Carsberg, the

director general of telecommunications, described the determination as "an important document which will set the scene for competition between networks for the next decade".

The determination will give Mercury customers unlimited access to the British Telecom network, allowing them to connect to anyone in the country.

OfTel has tailored the charging structure for use of the British Telecom network so as to provide Mercury with the maximum incentive for investing in and developing its own, rival network where there is particularly heavy traffic and competition.

Mercury will be obliged to pay for half the cost of expanding telephone exchange capacity to allow the interconnection of the two networks.

On the stock market yesterday Cable and Wireless shares rose 10p to 615p and British Telecom fell 4p to 187p.

IN BRIEF

Shares at new peak

The FT Share Index moved to yet another peak yesterday, though there seemed to be little conviction behind the courage. The index was up more than 8 points at one stage, but by the close had settled for a 1.3 point rise to a new high of 1,028.8.

A mixture of factors took the steam out of the market, with City analysts citing the disappointing September retail sales figures as the biggest dampener.

The broader FT-SE 100 Share Index reflected a bearish point of view, eventually moving in the opposite direction to the 30 market. From an early 6 point gain the FT-SE ended with a 1.1 point fall to 1,321.2.

Glaxo ahead

Glaxo Holdings, the pharmaceuticals group, has increased pretax profits for the year to June 30 to £402.9 million from £236 million. A final dividend of 1.4p makes 20p for the year against 13p last time.

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Mowlem rise

John Mowlem, the construction group, has increased pretax profits to £4 million for the six months to June 30 from £3.4 million. An interim dividend of 4p, up from 2.2p will be paid on January 2.

Tempos, page 19

Trust House Forte is changing the terms on which shareholder may enjoy a 10 per cent discount on its leisure cheques. From next month, the shareholders recorded on the register will need a minimum of 500 shares to qualify for the benefit.

S&N sale

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries is selling its Charles Mackinlay Scotch Whisky interests to Invergordon Distillers for £17.5 million. Term is 3.4 million Invergordon shares - a stake of nearly 15 per cent - and £13.5 million cash.

Coal search off

Shell and the Chinese government have abandoned a joint project to search for coal in the Shandong province because the coal discovered by Shell's drilling rig was found to be below international standards.

Ruberoid fall

Ruberoid, the building products company, saw pretax profits fall from £2.32 million to £2.15 million in the half year to June.

Lord Matthews' farewell to Fleet Street

From The Times of August 29

Express will also compel the new owners to initiate major changes. Sir John Junor has had a remarkable career but he is not an architect of change. As for Fleet's management, Mr Stevens will be making seductive overtures to Ian Irvine, Fleet's able chief executive, to persuade him to stay. He would be an obvious successor to United's own chief executive, Gordon Linacre, Alan Ford, who came from Trafalgar, is on the other really valuable executive on the Fleet board.

Michael Murphy, who in 1981 was given the unenviable task of succeeding the incomparable Jocelyn Stevens (no relation to David) as managing director of the newspaper division, is a variable performer, not least because of variable health. Bryan Rowbotham, managing director of Morgan-Grampian, is an accountant.

Mr Stevens' rivals in the national newspaper business will be watching carefully to see how, if at all, his relationship with Robert Maxwell develops. Once Mr Maxwell opted to buy the Mirror Group instead of Fleet, his interests lay in ensuring that Fleet went into what he would regard as reliable hands. Whether Mr Maxwell's arm last night, was around Mr Stevens' shoulder or his neck was not immediately discernible.

David Stevens, lest anyone should think to the contrary, is not in an enviable position as the choice of United's cash indicates. As Fleet insisted during the propaganda war, he has little genuine awareness of the awful nature of Fleet Street and very little practical experience to help him to make the major changes to which he is necessarily committed. But he too can console himself: Lord Matthews, whom he has vanquished, did not understand Fleet Street either. Moreover, in the years since 1977 when Sir Nigel Brookes gave him the old Beaverbrook empire as a diversion he appeared to learn very little.

Fleet's magazines and regional newspapers will, with few exceptions, dovetail neatly into United's similar operations. A question mark may hang over Fleet's 31 per cent stake in TV-am. Ironically, now that the breakfast television station is out of intensive care and making profits, such a key stake may be more difficult to liquidate.

Policy centre fears on monopolies

Yesterday's OfTel ruling on interconnections between the Mercury and British Telecom telecommunications networks is one of the most encouraging pointers that competition might be real. It is also a reminder that, though OfTel may be a

Retail sales dip 1.4% in September

The summer surge in retail sales ended last month, according to official figures published yesterday. The volume of retail sales, which jumped to a record in August, fell back by 1.4 per cent. The index of sales volume last month, 115.9 (1980=100) was slightly below levels recorded in June and July.

However, there is no indication yet that the underlying strength of shop spending is fading. According to retailers, the poor August weather had the effect of bringing forward spending on autumn and winter clothing which normally occurs in September and October.

Department of Trade and Industry officials said that the best way of looking at the retail sales figures was to take August and September together.

AEG set for £1.6bn takeover

By Frank Johnson and Derek Harris

Daimler-Benz, the West German vehicles manufacturer which this year has been diversifying into high technology industries, plans a majority stake in AEG, the West German electricals company.

Such a takeover would create the country's biggest industrial enterprise with a turnover close to £16 billion (£1.6 billion).

Daimler-Benz is offering DM170 a share, which compares with DM181 for AEG shares before they were suspended from trading last Friday.

The offer price is 20 per cent above the average price over the past three months. A half stake in AEG would cost Daimler-Benz about DM1.6 billion (£426.6 million).

AEG has been troubled as a result of severe competition. The form of the takeover is a complicated one designed to satisfy West Germany's strict regulations against cartels. AEG has agreed to issue new shares, to raise more capital, all of which are being offered solely to Daimler, at DM170 a share leaving it with 24.9 per cent of AEG.

Professor Werner Breitschwerdt, Daimler's chairman, said Daimler would make an offer for the rest of AEG once the cartel authorities approved it. Such authorization is mandatory in West Germany for any bid above 25 per cent.

AEG got into difficulties then because one of its biggest components - Telefunken - suffered from Japanese television and video competition. Telefunken was sold to Thomson, of France, as part of the reconstruction insisted upon by the banks.

Until now West Germany's biggest company has been the energy conglomerate, VEBA, with DM49,600 million followed by Siemens, Volkswagen and BASF, the chemicals concern.

£20m value put on Davidson Pearce debut

By Clare Doble

Davidson Pearce, the advertising agency best known for the chimpanzees in advertisements for PG Tips, is joining the stock market with an offer for sale of 4.2 million shares.

The company will be valued at £20.8 million at the offer price of 160p a share.

The shares are being sold on 17.3 times this year's forecast earnings. They have been valued by reference to comparable quoted companies such as Bourse Massimi Pollitt, whose shares at 319p are trading on nearly 20 times diluted earnings.

Davidson Pearce is promising a 1.5p dividend this year and says it would have paid a total of 2.5p had it been listed throughout the year, making the yield a notional 2.2 per cent.

Existing clients include TWA, Fiat and British Gas.

Lloyd's to pay £43m to Inland Revenue

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's insurance market has settled its long-running dispute with the Inland Revenue by agreeing to pay the compromise sum of £42.5 million due from the August 1 settlement date.

Lloyd's would not reveal the size of the Revenue's original demand, but a year ago Lloyd's chairman Mr Peter Miller, said the Revenue was disputing about £100 million connected with the controversial roll-over reinsurance policies.

The settlement has wiped the slate for all tax matters up to and including 1982, the last year of accounts at Lloyd's. From 1983 onwards there will be a new regime. Roll-over policies will be discontinued and Lloyd's will shortly be issuing accounting guidelines against them.

Lloyd's never conceded there was anything wrong with roll-overs, where money is channelled to offshore tax havens as reinsurance, but the Revenue's refusal to accept them as valid tax deductions spelled their demise.

The settlement covers all 26,000 members of Lloyd's except for 23 names whose affairs failed to pass the Revenue's scrutiny.

The 23 are believed to be

those heavily implicated in the scandals which have beset the Lloyd's market over the past few years.

Lloyd's chose to compromise rather than fight test cases in the courts, because it was advised that the costs of litigation would have been far greater, even if it won.

A total 92 per cent of names had already received protective assessments from the Revenue for the year 1976-77, which meant they could not receive loss repayments, and by next year all names would have been affected.

The £43.5 million will be paid out of general corporation funds. Lloyd's balance sheet, excluding the central fund, shows net assets of £141 million. Names who are unaffected by roll-overs will therefore be subsidizing those who are heavily affected.

Mr Ian Davison, chief executive of Lloyd's, accepted that the settlement was to some extent a rough and ready solution.

Other tax matters at Lloyd's which have attracted the Revenue's attention, particularly time and distance policies and the level of reserving in reinsurance to close, have been accepted as bona fide insurance.

SATELLITE DATA REVEALS SECRET PROFIT-MAKING CENTRE

MAKING MILLIONS

A recent analysis of satellite data has revealed a secret profit-making centre in the tranquil surroundings of the English countryside only 70 miles north of London. Further investigations have discovered a series of mysterious operations in which businessmen have been making millions.

NETWORK UNCOVERED

A thorough examination of the satellite pictures shows the area to be in the middle of a vast network of communications. Heathrow, Birmingham International and East Midlands airports can clearly be seen within easy reach, and the East Coast ports are also nearby. And behind the whole of this network is a complex infrastructure of service and support.

RURAL LOCATION

It looks much like any other peaceful rural area; a pleasant mixture of towns and countryside and a mature society cheerfully tending its daily affairs.

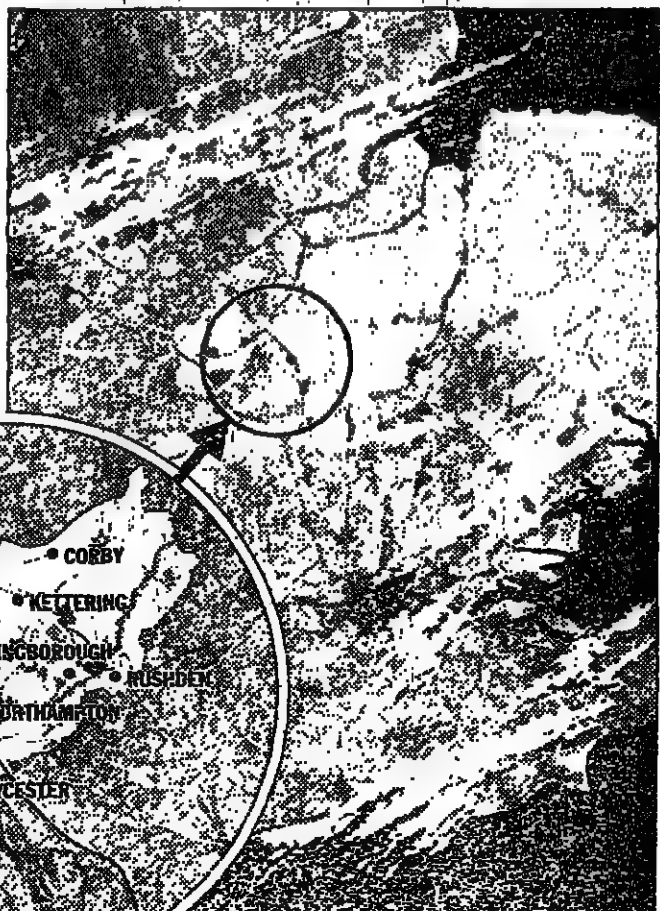
Beautiful houses line the streets, there's plenty to do, and the pace of life is comfortable.

SECRET ORGANISATIONS

But beneath this calm exterior lies an organisation of local businessmen and councillors working together to create the ideal business environment. They're able to count on the support and co-operation of a skilled and dedicated workforce that has adapted rapidly to changing modern needs.

Northamptonshire Enterprise Agency Ltd 67 The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton NN1 5BT
Telex: N EA 31165 CHACOM

Name _____
Company _____
Postcode _____



FAMOUS NAMES

So it's not surprising that such famous names as Ford, Weetabix Avon and Barclaycard have been quietly getting on with being successful in this idyllic rural setting, known locally as Northamptonshire.

YOUR CHANCE

Isn't it time you discovered the best kept secret in England? To find out more, complete the coupon and we'll send you all the details.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
The best kept secret in England

Position _____
Address _____
Tel _____

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1028.8 (+1.3)
FT All Share	643.71 (+0.56)
FT Govt Securities	84.16 (+0.02)
FT-SE 100	1321.2 (-1.1)
Bargains	24.49
Dataseam USM	106.46 (+0.33)
New York	1343.29 (+3.35)
Dow Jones	1343.29 (+3.35)
Tokyo	13017.29 (+57.37)
Nikkei Dow	13017.29 (+57.37)
Hong Kong	1594.35 (+10.80)
Amsterdams Gen	212.4 (+1.8)
Sydney: AO	1036.4 (+3.2)
Frankfurt	1626.7 (+40.1)
Commerzbank	209.3 (+1.8)
Paris: CAC	642.65 (+12.38)
Zurich	209.3 (+1.8)
SKA General	416.70 (-0.70)

GOLD

London fixing:	am \$326.60 pm \$326.65
close	\$326.75-327.25
(2331.00-231.50)	
New York:	\$326.55
Comex (latest):	\$326.55

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Cannon St. Inv.	80p +12p
Telefunken	24p +8p
Protimeter	35p +5p
Rotaprint	4p +0.50p
Mowlem (John)	314p +34p
Needlers	130p +14p
Westland	58p +10p
Readit Int'l	35p +3.50p
Sycamore Hds	10p +1p
Jessens Drilling	58p +5p
V.W. Thermo	58p +5p
Thorpe Group	58p +5p
Pressac Holdings	118p +10p
A & M Hire	20p +1.50p
New Court Natural	27p +2p
Petrano	135p +10p
Abaco Invs	14p +1p
Channel Tunnel	280p +20p
Connells Estate	143p +10p
Daily Mail "A"	1450p +100p
Boustead	75p +5p
Brit Car Auction	51p +6p

FALLS:

Common Brothers	10p -20p
Apriort Computer	62p -15p
Carpet Int'l	55p -8.50p
Falcon Resources	45p -5p
Quest Automation	35p -3p

CURRENCIES

London:	
£ \$1.137 (+0.0029)	
DM 3.7582 (+0.0073)	
Sfr 3.0823 (+0.0033)	
Yfr 11.4606 (+0.0194)	
Yfr 304.49 (+1.11)	
Index: 80.2 (+0.2)	
New York:	
£ \$1.145	
DM 2.8610	
Index: 131.2 (-0.1)	
ECU 5.9070	
SDR 80.752472	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 11 1/2%	
3-month interbank 11 1/2%-11 3/4%	
3-month eligible bills: buying rate 11 1/2%-11 3/4%	
US:	
Prime Rate 9.50%	
Federal Funds 7 1/2%	
8-month Treasury Bills 7.18-7.17%	
30-year bonds 100 1/2-1 1/4%	

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
1	Barnet Dev	1.00	0.95	1	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
2	Lang (U)	1.00	0.95	2	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
3	Blue Circle	1.00	0.95	3	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
4	Tilbury Group	1.00	0.95	4	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
5	Comet	1.00	0.95	5	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
6	Phoenix Timber	1.00	0.95	6	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
7	Widex (Conolly)	1.00	0.95	7	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
8	Ward	1.00	0.95	8	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
9	May & Hassell	1.00	0.95	9	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
10	Amec	1.00	0.95	10	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
11	Cable & Wireless	1.00	0.95	11	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
12	GEF	1.00	0.95	12	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
13	Thorn EMI	1.00	0.95	13	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
14	Unitec	1.00	0.95	14	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
15	Dunelm	1.00	0.95	15	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
16	Wholesale Fitting	1.00	0.95	16	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
17	Electronics	1.00	0.95	17	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
18	Crysalis	1.00	0.95	18	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
19	Fluor	1.00	0.95	19	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
20	Baxters	1.00	0.95	20	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
21	INDUSTRIAL-R	1.00	0.95	21	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
22	Marshall's Pharm	1.00	0.95	22	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
23	Nelson	1.00	0.95	23	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
24	Lanark	1.00	0.95	24	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
25	Nicros	1.00	0.95	25	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
26	Martineau	1.00	0.95	26	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
27	Pegeel-Intersky	1.00	0.95	27	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
28	LEP	1.00	0.95	28	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
29	Michell-Sennar	1.00	0.95	29	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
30	Lox Ltd	1.00	0.95	30	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
31	Ransome-Sims	1.00	0.95	31	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
32	Third Mile	1.00	0.95	32	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
33	Sale Tiney	1.00	0.95	33	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
34	Wedgewood	1.00	0.95	34	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
35	Turner & Newall	1.00	0.95	35	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
36	Sterling Ind	1.00	0.95	36	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
37	Sycamore	1.00	0.95	37	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
38	Wasson (R. Kelvin)	1.00	0.95	38	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
39	Spears (W)	1.00	0.95	39	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0
40	Wadlin	1.00	0.95	40	1.00	0.05	10.0	10.0

© Times Newspapers Limited Your Daily Total

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of 140,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

UNDATED

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INDEX-LINKED

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

BREWERIES

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

ELECTRICALS

High	Low	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Firm trend continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 14. Dealings End, Oct 25. Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 4. \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

BUILDING AND ROADS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

FINANCE AND LAND

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

FOODS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

CINEMAS AND TV

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

DRAPERY AND STORES

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INDUSTRIALS E-H

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INDUSTRIALS I-L

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INDUSTRIALS M-P

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INDUSTRIALS Q-R

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

OVERSEAS TRADERS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

PROPERTY

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

SHIPPING

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

SHOES AND LEATHER

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

TEXTILES

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

E-K

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

INSURANCE

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

LEISURE

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

MINING

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

L-R

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

TOBACCO

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

OVERSEAS TRADERS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Change	Yld	P/E
100.00	99.00	1	100.00	0.00	10.0	10.0

A copy of this document, which comprises Listing Particulars with regard to Davidson Pearce Group plc (the "Company") required by The Stock Exchange (Listing) Regulations 1984, has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies as required by those Regulations. Application has been made to The Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the Ordinary share capital of the Company, issued and to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List.

The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in "Directors and Advisers" below, are the persons responsible for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

All the new Ordinary shares being issued pursuant to this Offer for Sale will rank *par passu* in all respects with the existing issued Ordinary share capital of the Company, including the right to receive all dividends and other distributions declared, made or paid hereafter.

The application for the Ordinary shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 18th October, 1985, and will close at noon thereafter at Hill Samuel & Co. Limited may determine. The procedure for application and an Application Form are set out at the end of this document.

At the close of business on 13th September, 1985 the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") had outstanding an unsecured bank overdraft of £1,135 and hire purchase commitments and guarantees of less than £20,000. Save as disclosed herein and apart from intra-group indebtedness and guarantees (and save for a loan of £875,000 referred to in paragraph 2 of "Accountants' Report" below, which now forms part of intra-group indebtedness) the Group had at that date no mortgages, charges or loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unused and no other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings or liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills), or any acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other financial contingencies.

Davidson Pearce Group plc

(Incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with registered no. 1699246)

Offer for Sale

by

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

of 4,170,751 Ordinary shares of 10p each
at 160p per share payable in full on application

Share Capital	
Authorised £1,700,000	Issued and to be issued fully paid pursuant to this Offer for Sale £1,300,000
in Ordinary shares of 10p each	
Definitions	
Company	Davidson Pearce Group plc
Agency or Davidson Pearce	Davidson Pearce Limited or, where appropriate, its predecessors
Davidson Pearce Group or Group	the Company and its subsidiaries
Davidson Pearce Goosze	Davidson Pearce & Goosze Direct Limited
Ogilvy Group	The Ogilvy Group, Inc., incorporated in the USA, and its subsidiaries
Offer Price	the Offer for Sale price of 160p per share
Directors	the Directors of the Company
MEAL	Media Expenditure Analysis Limited
IPA	The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

Glossary of Terms

MEAL rankings
All references in this document to advertising agency rankings and to the relative sizes of agencies are derived from statistics compiled by MEAL, an independent body which publishes quarterly agency rankings on the basis of estimated advertising expenditure by or on behalf of clients.

The advertising expenditure information produced by MEAL is derived from information provided by the UK television contractors and MEAL's own analysis of advertising placed in the principal national newspapers, certain provincial newspapers and certain periodicals.

Billings
Billings are the aggregate of (i) the gross amount charged by suppliers before the deduction of agency commission in respect of advertising space and time purchased on behalf of clients, (ii) the gross amount charged to clients for production and (iii) fees charged to clients for advertising services not involving the purchase of advertising space or time multiplied, in accordance with the practice widely adopted in the advertising industry, by six and two thirds; in each case exclusive of value added tax.

Turnover
Turnover represents the value of invoices for services to clients exclusive of value added tax.

Key Information

The following information is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the full text of this document:-

The Business
Davidson Pearce is one of the largest advertising agencies in the UK, ranked eighth by MEAL in 1984.

The Agency provides its clients with a comprehensive range of services, including the creation and placing of advertising in all the major media, advice on new product development and general marketing consultancy. Its client list includes such major advertisers as British Gas, Brooke Bond Oxo, Fiat Auto (UK) and TWA.

Ownership
Of a management and staff of more than 200, 133 are existing shareholders. Following the Offer for Sale it is expected that some 41.6 per cent. of the Company will be owned by management and staff, the Ogilvy Group will own 23.5 per cent. and the public will own the balance.

Trading Record and Forecast Profit

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Year ended 31st December						
Billings	32,339	33,155	38,809	55,206	64,431	—
Turnover	23,400	24,270	27,809	41,398	50,676	—
Profit before taxation	617	744	828	1,185	1,702	2,150
Profit after taxation and minority interests	252	270	330	497	882	1,205
Earnings per share	1.94p	2.08p	2.54p	3.82p	6.78p	9.27p

Offer for Sale Statistics

Offer Price	160p
Market capitalisation	£20.8 million
Forecast earnings per share	9.27p
Prospective price earnings multiple	17.26 times
Gross dividend yield	2.23 per cent.

Notes

(a) Forecast earnings per share are based on the forecast profit after taxation and minority interests of not less than £1,205,000 for the year ending 31st December, 1985, which assumes an effective rate of taxation of 43.7 per cent. and minority interests of £5,000. All earnings per share are calculated on the basis that all the Ordinary shares which will be in issue following the Offer for Sale were in issue throughout each relevant period. For further information on the basis on which forecast earnings per share are calculated, see "Profit Forecast" and "Information Relating to the Profit Forecast" below.

(b) Gross dividend yield is based on a notional net dividend of 2.5p per share for the year ending 31st December, 1985. For further information on the basis on which gross dividend yield is calculated, see "Dividends" below.

Directors and Advisers

Directors	Directors and Advisers
	Christopher John Hawes (Chairman)
	Dennis George Mady (Finance)
	Charles Morgan Johnson
	John Oldfield Nettleton (Non-executive)
	All of:-
	67 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EF
Secretary and Registered Office	Dennis George Mady FCCA
	67 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EF
Leasing House	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
	100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ
Stockbrokers	Wood Mackenzie & Co. Limited
	62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP
	and The Stock Exchange
Auditors and Reporting Accountants	Coopers & Lybrand
	Chartered Accountants
	Plumtree Court, London EC4A 4HT
Solicitors to the Company	Coward Chance
	Royce House
	Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD
Solicitors to the Offer for Sale	Freshfields
	Grindall House
	25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC
	82 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1EJ
	Midland Bank plc
	47 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7LA
Receiving Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC
	New Issues Department
	P.O. Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD
Registrars and Transfer Office	Hill Samuel Registrars Limited
	6 Grosvenor Place, London SW1P 1PL

Introduction

The Company is a holding company with two operating subsidiaries, Davidson Pearce and Davidson Pearce Goosze.

Davidson Pearce, the Company's principal operating subsidiary, is one of the largest advertising agencies in the UK. A full service agency, its main activity is the creation and placing of advertising in the major media: television, press, posters and radio. It is also involved with its clients in such activities as new product development, sales promotion, packaging design, consumer and market research, and general marketing consultancy. Since its formation in 1970, the Agency has risen from 20th place in the MEAL rankings in 1970 to 8th place in 1984.

Davidson Pearce Goosze is a recently established company specialising in the provision of direct marketing services, including the design of direct sales material (leaflets and catalogues) and the organisation of direct mailings.

History

The Agency was formed in 1970 when Spottiswoode Advertising Limited, a subsidiary of S. H. Benson (Holdings) Limited, acquired and merged with Davidson Pearce Berry & Tuck Limited. In 1971 the agency interests of S. H. Benson (Holdings) Limited, including Davidson Pearce, were acquired by the Ogilvy Group.

From 1971 to 1983 the Agency remained part of the Ogilvy Group, although throughout that period it retained its own corporate identity and traded autonomously within the advertising industry.

The Company was established as a holding company in 1983 in order to enable the management and staff to acquire control of the Agency. Following the acquisition in July of that year, the Company (owned by the management and staff of the Agency) held 60 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of the Agency.

In October 1985, in exchange for an issue of its shares, the Company acquired, *inter alia*, the Ogilvy Group's remaining holding in the Agency and now owns 100 per cent.

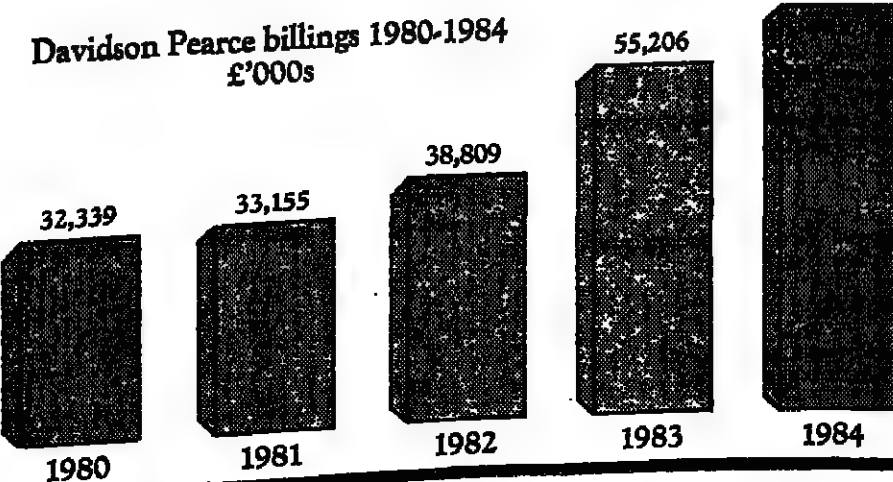
Following the Offer for Sale, the Ogilvy Group will hold 23.5 per cent. of the enlarged issued share capital of the Company (having sold 15.49 per cent. pursuant to the Offer for Sale), management and staff will hold approximately 41.6 per cent. and the remainder will be held by the public.

Trading Record

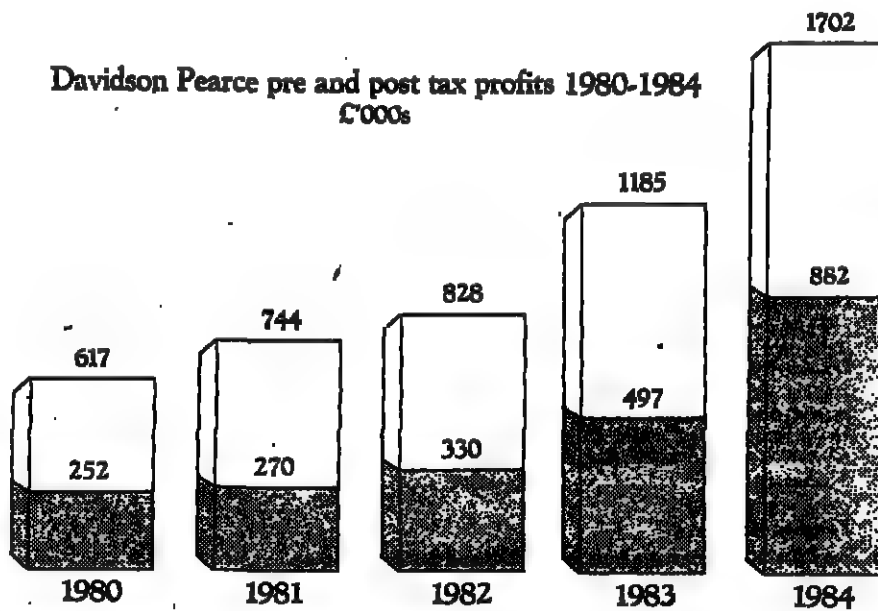
Since its formation in 1970 the Agency has been profitable in every year and, with the exception of 1979, the year of the ITV strike, has enjoyed continuous growth in billings.

Over the period 1980-84 the billings of the Agency increased at a compound annual rate of 18.8 per cent. During that period, Davidson Pearce rose from 14th place in 1980 to 8th place in 1984, according to MEAL rankings, and was one of the fastest growing agencies in the MEAL 'top twenty' advertising agencies.

During the same period, profit before tax, as shown by the financial statements of the Group included in the "Accountants' Report" below, increased at a compound annual rate of 28.9 per cent., while profit after tax increased at a rate of 36.8 per cent.



Davidson Pearce pre and post tax profits 1980-1984
£'000s



The Agency Approach

Davidson Pearce's approach to the development of advertising begins with a thorough understanding of its clients' markets, competitors and consumers, since the Agency believes that effective advertising is best achieved when imaginative and creative solutions are based on sound strategic analysis and planning. The Agency ensures that its approach is applied to all its work for clients and that, as each client's market is individual and its advertising needs distinct, each advertising problem is treated in its own right. This is reflected both in the way the Agency is organised and in the advertising it produces.

The Agency is flexible in constructing individual working teams and each is organised to meet the client's specific needs. Thus whilst each team includes account management, account planning and research, creative, and media planning and buying staff, the actual size and composition of the team varies according to the particular demands of the account. The client is regarded as an integral part of the working group and has direct contact with all key members of the team. This enables the whole team to relate directly to the client and to benefit from a wider understanding of the client's business needs.

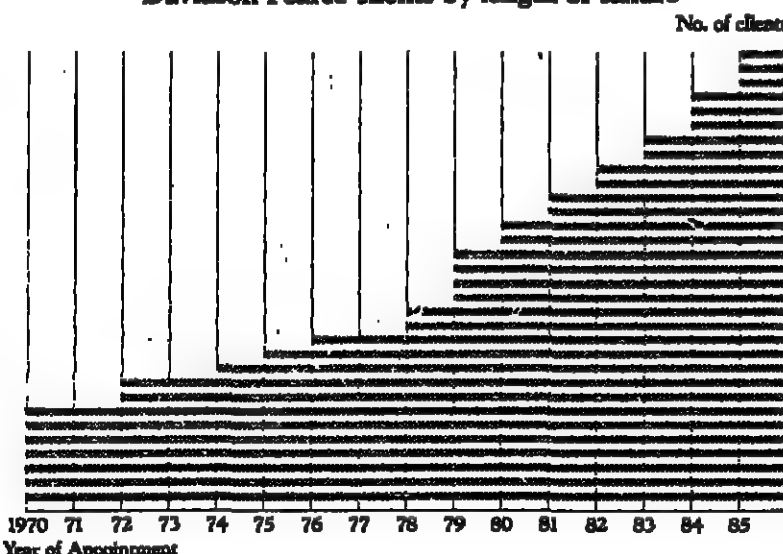
The Agency's commitment to individual solutions for individual clients is reflected in its creative output. The Agency does not attempt to impose a "house style" on its advertising, preferring instead to produce creative solutions tailored to meet the specific requirements of each client's product.

As a result, Davidson Pearce has established a record of successful advertising across a wide range of sectors and is as much at home in fast moving packaged goods and retail advertising as it is in fashion, children's toys, corporate, travel, automotive and business-to-business advertising. Amongst the Agency's best known campaigns are the Brooke Bond PG Tips 'Chimps', one of the longest running campaigns in UK television advertising history, the launch of Krona Margarine, and the campaigns for the International Wool Secretariat and Colt Heating and Ventilation products. Each of these campaigns is very different and illustrates the relevance and creativity which Davidson Pearce seeks in its advertising.

Client Profile

The Agency's clients include major advertisers in a wide range of consumer product sectors covering groceries, toiletries and cosmetics, fashion, leisure, travel and cars, as well as business-to-business and corporate advertisers and government departments. In common with many major agencies a large proportion of Davidson Pearce's business derives from a small number of major clients and the Directors estimate that in 1985 the five largest clients will account for approximately 55 per cent. of the Agency's billings with the largest accounting for some 16 per cent. Many of Davidson Pearce's largest clients have employed the Agency for a substantial time and of the present top 10 clients, 3 have been with Davidson Pearce since its formation in 1970, 4 appointed the Agency between 1971 and 1979 and 3 are appointments since 1980. The pattern for the client list as a whole is illustrated below.

Davidson Pearce clients by length of tenure



The above chart excludes certain other clients in respect of which aggregate billings are not material.

The Agency has recently added to its list of clients Terry's of York and Marks & Spencer. Whilst such appointments by new clients inevitably attract the greatest publicity within the advertising industry, Davidson Pearce also counts the development of existing business as being of great importance. Its success in developing existing business whilst at the same time attracting new clients is measured by the fact that 9 of the top 10 clients in terms of billings in 1980 are still with the Agency and approximately 50 per cent. of the growth in billings since 1980 has come from clients who were with the Agency in 1980.

Management and Staff

The executive management of the Group is structured on two levels. The Board of the Company is responsible for determining the overall strategy of the Group. The members of the Executive Committee of the Agency are responsible for the operational management of the Agency. Davidson Pearce Goosze operates as a sister company to the Agency with its own management.

Directors of the Company

Christopher Hawes, aged 50, is Chairman of the Company and Chairman and Chief Executive of the Agency. He joined the Agency as a Director in 1968 after ten years spent primarily in sales and marketing with the Beecham Group, Miles Laboratories and Bristol Myers. When the Agency took its present form in 1970 he was appointed Deputy Managing Director and became Managing Director later that year. He has been Chairman of the Agency since 1972 and became Chairman of the Company in 1983. He was President of the IPA from 1981 to 1983, has been a member of its Council since 1973, and is a member of its Executive Committee.

Dennis Mady, aged 53, is the Group Finance Director. He is a fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants. Starting his career with Unilever, he was subsequently with Smiths Advertising Agency, EMI Electronics, where he worked on the development of management reporting systems, and Grey Advertising. He joined Davidson Pearce as Finance Director in 1971. He is the Honorary Treasurer of the IPA and has been a member of its Council since 1977.

Morgan Johnson, aged 41, is a Director of the Company and Managing Director of the Agency. He joined the Agency in 1971 after eight years' marketing experience, first with the Walls Meat Company and subsequently with Chesham-Pond's. He was appointed a Director of the Agency in 1974, but left in 1976 to join Nadler Larimer & Cromer as Managing Director. He returned to the Agency in 1978 and was reappointed to the board in the same year. He has been Managing Director of the Agency since 1981.

Davidson Pearce

John Newton, aged 58, is a non-executive Director of the Company. He is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. After qualifying with Arthur Young Broads Paterson, he joined the Ogilvy Group in 1953 and became their financial director in the UK. In 1985 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer-Secretary of the Ogilvy Group and its Chief Financial Officer for the UK, with additional responsibilities in Europe and, from 1971, Africa and India. He has been a trustee of the Agency pension fund since 1972 and retired from the Ogilvy Group in 1981. He joined the Board of the Company in June 1985.

Executive Committee of the Agency

The Committee consists of the three executive Directors of the Company, together with those members of the board of the Agency who are departmental heads or who have other senior management functions within the Agency. Continuity of senior management is one of the Agency's great strengths. All the members of the Executive Committee have been with the Agency since at least 1980 and their average length of service is 13 years.

Stephen Benson, aged 42, is the Client Services Director and a Group Account Director. He is responsible for the Agency's account management and for a number of the Agency's clients. He joined the Agency in 1971 and its board in 1974. He is a member of the IPA Education and Training Committee.

Gordon Cornell, aged 54, is a Group Account Director responsible for several of the Agency's clients. He joined the Agency in 1967 and the board in 1970.

Virginia Creen, aged 37, is the Deputy Planning and Research Director and is also Agency Development Director. She works on a number of the Agency's accounts and is responsible for the Agency's information services. She joined the Agency in 1980 and the board in 1982.

Brian Ensell, aged 38, is Joint Deputy Managing Director and a Group Account Director. He assists the Managing Director in day-to-day Agency management and is also responsible for several of the Agency's clients. He joined the Agency in 1971 and the board in 1977.

David Jackson, aged 44, is a Group Account Director and the Agency's International Director. He is responsible for a number of clients and for the Agency's international services. He joined the Agency in 1966 and the board in 1981.

Peter Selvey, aged 40, is Deputy Finance Director and Company Secretary of the Agency. He is also Assistant Secretary of the Company. He is responsible to the Finance Director for the operation of the Agency's finance department. He joined the Agency in 1971, became its Secretary in 1977, and was appointed to the board in 1981.

Mary Stewart Hunter, aged 37, is the Agency's Planning and Research Director and has been responsible for the Planning and Research department since shortly after she joined the Agency in 1979. She joined the board in 1980.

Peter Todd, aged 45, is the Media Director and Assistant Managing Director of the Agency. He is responsible for the Agency's media department which handles all media planning, buying and media research. He joined the Agency in 1967 and the board in 1974. He is a past Chairman of the Media Circle and a Council member of the IPA.

Tony Toller, aged 47, is the Executive Creative Director of the Agency. He is responsible for the Agency's creative department, television production and video services. He has been a copywriter on many of the Agency's accounts since he joined in 1970. He was appointed to the board when he became Executive Creative Director in 1982. He is a Council member of the Creative Circle.

Simon Yandley, aged 43, is Joint Deputy Managing Director of the Agency and a Group Account Director. He is responsible for the Agency's new business development and for several of the Agency's existing clients. He joined the Agency as a director in 1977.

In addition to the members of the Executive Committee, there are a further seventeen directors of the Agency, making thirty in all. Details of age, years of service, year of board appointment and principal function of all Agency directors, together with similar details of the directors of Davidson Pearce Goosze, are listed in "Directors of Davidson Pearce and of Davidson Pearce Goosze" below.

Staff

An agency's staff is a vital asset. The ability to attract and retain good advertising professionals is fundamental to an agency's progress.

Davidson Pearce has an excellent record in this respect. The commitment and talent of its people have played a major role in its achievements and growth. Of the Agency's directors and senior staff, over three quarters have been with Davidson Pearce for more than five years.

This record of stability is attributed by the Agency's management largely to the creation of worthwhile opportunities for its staff and to the emphasis placed on individual responsibility at all levels. Individual career development is encouraged and most senior appointments have been filled from within.

The advertising industry has traditionally been open to people of talent and initiative, whatever their formal qualifications. Whilst the policy of the Agency is to recruit on the basis of ability rather than academic qualifications alone, it also believes in the importance of attracting graduate entrants to the Agency. Over the last six years Davidson Pearce has run a successful graduate recruitment and training scheme which is laying a sound basis for long term management succession.

The Company attaches particular importance to share ownership in encouraging staff to work for the long term success of the Group. Of a management and staff of more than 200, 133 are currently shareholders, the largest individual holding being just over 3 per cent.

The acquisition of control of the Agency in 1983 was funded by subscriptions for shares in the Company by management and staff and by trustees of a share acquisition scheme established at that time. Since then management and staff have bought shares in the Company under that scheme and the Company has also adopted The Davidson Pearce 1984 Executive Share Option Scheme and The Davidson Pearce Group Employee Share Scheme, a profit sharing scheme which is open to all full time members of Group staff. Further details of these schemes are set out in paragraph 4 of "General Information" below.

The Ogilvy Group

The Ogilvy Group is an international advertising agency group with 252 offices in 41 countries. Throughout the period 1971-83, when the Agency was a member of the Ogilvy Group, the Agency traded at arms' length and sometimes in direct competition with the Ogilvy Group's other main UK agency, Ogilvy & Mather Limited. During this period it nevertheless enjoyed access to the Ogilvy Group's international resources and, where appropriate, the Ogilvy Group and the Agency cooperated in handling assignments for their respective clients.

This relationship and the access to the Ogilvy Group's international resources has continued since 1983 and will continue after the Offer for Sale. In particular, Davidson Pearce and the Ogilvy Group will continue to work together in handling the TWA account internationally.

Following the Offer for Sale the Ogilvy Group will hold 23.5 per cent. of the enlarged share capital of the Company. The Ogilvy Group has indicated its desire to maintain the level of its shareholding and has agreed that any further shares subsequently acquired above this level will not confer voting rights (see paragraph 5(B)(b) of "General Information" below for details of the relevant provision in the Articles of Association of the Company).

In view of the growing need of many advertisers for international services both Davidson Pearce and the Ogilvy Group see their association as being of mutual benefit.

The Offer for Sale

The Directors believe that a listing will add significantly to the attractions of share ownership for both existing and future employees and will thus improve the Group's ability to attract, retain and reward the best talent in the advertising industry.

The Offer for Sale and the listing of the Company's shares on The Stock Exchange will also allow the Company greater access to the capital markets for the purpose of financing its future growth.

4,170,751 Ordinary shares are being offered for sale, which will represent approximately 32.1 per cent. of the share following the Offer for Sale. Of these, 431,286 are being issued by the Company, 2,013,750 are being made available by the Ogilvy Group and 1,725,715 are being made available by other existing shareholders. A maximum of 50,000 shares will be reserved to meet applications from certain present and past full-time members of management and staff (primarily those who are not already shareholders or whose holdings are relatively small). All the shares now being issued will rank *par passu* in all respects with the existing Ordinary share capital of the Company, including the right to receive all dividends and other distributions declared, made or paid hereafter.

Profit Forecast

The Agency has seen a continuation of its profits growth in 1985 and, on the basis and principal assumptions set out in "Information Relating to the Profit Forecast" below, the Directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the profit before tax of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ending 31st December, 1985 will be not less than £2,150,000. This represents an increase of not less than 20.3 per cent. over the adjusted pre-tax profits for the year ended 31st December, 1984, as set out in the Accountants' Report. On the basis of an estimated effective rate of taxation for the year of approximately 43.7 per cent. and minority interests of £5,000, this will result in a profit after tax and minority interests of not less than £1,205,000.

On the basis of the profit forecast set out above and on the basis that all the Ordinary shares which will be in issue following the Offer for Sale were in issue throughout the year, this would give earnings per share for the current year of not less than 9.27p.

Dividends

The interim dividend in respect of the current financial year paid on 10th May, 1985 is not representative of the level the Directors would have considered appropriate had the Company been listed on The Stock Exchange throughout the year.

The Directors intend, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, to recommend a final dividend in respect of the current year ending 31st December, 1985 of 1.5p (net) per share, payable in May 1986.

Had the Company been listed throughout the year, the Directors would, on the basis of the forecast profits of not less than £1,205,000 after tax and minority interest, have expected to recommend dividends for the year totalling 2.5p (net) per share. On this basis, total dividends would have been covered 3.7 times and, together with the associated tax credit, would have represented a gross yield at the Offer Price of 2.23 per cent.

For the year ending 31st December, 1986 and each year thereafter it is the Directors' intention to pay an interim dividend and to recommend a final dividend, payable respectively in November and May each year.

Group Prospects

The Advertising Association estimates that between 1975 and 1984 total UK advertising expenditure (excluding classified) increased, in real terms, by approximately 60 per cent., compared with real growth in UK Gross Domestic Product over the same period of approximately 16 per cent.

This buoyancy in the advertising market is attributed by the Advertising Association to a number of factors, such as changing patterns of consumer behaviour and purchasing, greater use of advertising by sectors such as financial services, computers and office equipment, and more competitive conditions in many markets.

New media opportunities have become available to advertisers with the establishment of Channel 4 and TV am, expansion of the independent local radio network, the first steps in cable television and the very substantial growth in consumer magazines and regional "freebies".

The Advertising Association expects that, despite a small falling off in television expenditure in the first half of the year, there will be continued real growth in press and television advertising expenditure for 1985 as a whole of between 1 per cent. and 2 per cent., followed by real growth of approximately 4 per cent. in 1986.

Against this market background, the Directors believe that there is considerable opportunity for the further growth of the Group.

This growth will be pursued, first, by the expansion of the Agency, through development of its existing client business base and by new appointments in additional market sectors. Whilst Davidson Pearce is already represented in a wide variety of advertising sectors, there remain a number of substantial sectors where as yet the Agency has limited or no representation. These include financial services; household appliances, equipment and stores; leisure equipment; office equipment; pharmaceuticals; and publishing. The Agency therefore has good prospects in both the short and the long term for new client appointments without conflict of interest and for building new business opportunities with its existing clients.

The Agency also sees opportunities for increasing the number of clients it provides with international advertising services. These are provided by originating and placing work direct from the UK, working with local agencies abroad or through the Ogilvy Group's international network.

Second, in addition to expanding the Agency, the Directors intend to develop the Group over time into other advertising and related fields. The acquisition in May 1985 of a controlling interest in Davidson Pearce Goosze has provided an entry into the large and growing area of direct marketing services upon which it is intended to build for the future. The Directors will seek other opportunities to accelerate the growth of the Group by expanding the range of services it offers to its clients.

The Directors are confident that their commitment to providing the highest quality of service to clients, combined with the talent and enthusiasm of the staff and the opportunities available, will enable the continued profitable development of the Agency and the Group as a whole.

Client List

Advertising Standards Authority Industry self regulation	Chesebrough-Pond's Health and Beauty products, Cosmetics & Fragrances	Meat Promotion Executive British beef, pork and lamb
Anglo Continental Clocks Accommodation	Colt International Heating & Ventilation	Milton Bradley Toys
Bass Tinned & Canned	Alfred Dunhill Men's luxury goods, accessories	Multiple Sclerosis Society Fund raising
Batchelors Foods Vegetables, main meals and side dishes	Fiat Auto (UK) Passenger vehicle advertising, Cooperative dealer advertising	P&O Cruises P&O and Swan Holiday cruises
BP Chemicals Corporate and product	Food from Britain British Quality Foodmark	Symbol Biscuits Lyons' Maryland Cookies
British Aerospace Hawker, Harrier, BAe 125	Hasbro My Little Pony, Wizards	Spontex Household cleaning aids
British Gas Catering and commercial, fire, central heating, services, wall heaters, showers	International Stores Supermarkets	Terry's of York Chocolate Orange and Harlequin Assortment
British Telecom Mobile Communications	International Wool Secretariat Woolmark	Trans World Airlines International Division
Brooke Bond Oxo PO Tips, tea and coffee	Irish Distillers James Watson, Black Bush	Van den Berghs Kroon and Ertles
COI/Home Departments Dept. of Employment, Export Credits Guarantee Dept., Dept. of Transport, Home Office - Prison Officers Recruitment, Electoral Register	Lansing Ford Ltd Trucks	Wall's Meat Company All Wall's branded meat products
	Lever Brothers Fruit, Knight's Castle, Sany	
	Marks & Spencer UK Retail Stores	

The Agency also provides consultancy services to certain other clients in respect of which aggregate billings are not material.

Information Relating to the Profit Forecast

1. Bases and Principal Assumptions

The profit forecast set out in "Profit Forecast" above is based on interim audited accounts for the six months ended 30th June, 1985, unaudited management accounts for the month ended 31st July, 1985 and projections for the remaining five months based on the Directors' forecast that the net result of gains of new business and losses of existing business will not adversely affect the Group's turnover and that no significant loss of turnover will arise from clients amending agreed plans for advertising expenditure. The forecast has been prepared under the historical cost convention using the accounting policies normally adopted by the Group and is based on the following principal assumptions—

- the Group, its major clients and suppliers, will not be affected by strikes or prolonged industrial disputes; and
- rates of inflation, interest and direct and indirect taxation will not change significantly.

2. Letters Relating to the Profit Forecast

- The following is the text of a letter from Coopers & Lybrand—

"The Directors Davidson Pearce Group plc 67 Brompton Road London SW3 1EF and

The Directors Hill Samuel & Co. Limited 100 Wood Street London EC2P 2AJ

Mumtaz Court London EC4A 4HT

10th October, 1985

Gentlemen,

We have reviewed the accounting policies and calculations for the profit forecast, for which the Directors are solely responsible, of Davidson Pearce Group plc and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ending 31st December, 1985 set out in "Profit Forecast" in the Offer for Sale Prospectus to be dated 11th October, 1985.

In our opinion the forecast, so far as the accounting policies and calculations are concerned, has been properly compiled on the basis of the assumptions made by the Directors and set out in "Information Relating to the Profit Forecast" in the Offer for Sale Prospectus and is presented on a basis consistent with the accounting policies normally adopted by the Group.

Yours truly,
Coopers & Lybrand
Chartered Accountants"

- The following is the text of a letter from Hill Samuel & Co. Limited—

"The Directors Davidson Pearce Group plc 67 Brompton Road London SW3 1EF

100 Wood Street London EC2P 2AJ

10th October, 1985

Dear Sirs,

We have discussed with you and with Coopers & Lybrand the profit forecast of Davidson Pearce Group plc and its subsidiaries for the year ending 31st December, 1985 set out in the Offer for Sale Prospectus to be dated 11th October, 1985. We have also considered the letter dated 10th October, 1985 from Coopers & Lybrand addressed to yourselves and ourselves regarding the accounting policies and calculations upon which such profit forecast is based.

As a result of these discussions and having regard to that letter, we consider that the profit forecast, for which you, as Directors, are solely responsible, has been made after due and careful consideration.

Yours faithfully,
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
G. W. Stuart-Clarke
Director"

Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of a report from the auditors and reporting accountants, Coopers & Lybrand—

"The Directors Davidson Pearce Group plc 67 Brompton Road London SW3 1EF

Mumtaz Court London EC4A 4HT

and The Directors Hill Samuel & Co. Limited 100 Wood Street London EC2P 2AJ

10th October, 1985

Gentlemen,

1 Davidson Pearce Group plc ("the Company") was incorporated on 14th February, 1983 under the name of Dikappa (Number 243) Limited. On 8th July, 1983 the name of the Company was changed to Davidson Pearce Group Limited and on 9th August, 1985 the Company was re-registered as a public company.

2 On 11th July, 1983 the Company acquired 60 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital of Davidson Pearce Limited ("Davidson Pearce") for cash. On 10th October, 1985 the Company issued additional Ordinary shares of 10p each fully paid in exchange for the underwriting of Ogilvy & Mather Investments Limited which comprised the balance of the issued Ordinary shares of Davidson Pearce which the Company did not already own, a loan of \$275,000 owing by Davidson Pearce and cash of £110,000.

3 On 1st May, 1985 the Company acquired 51 per cent. of the issued share capital of Davidson Pearce & Goosze Direct Limited ("Davidson Pearce Goosze") at a total cost of £41,000. Davidson Pearce Goosze's turnover and profit before tax for the 6 months ended 30th June, 1985 were respectively £674,000 and £10,000.

4 The financial information set out in this report includes the results of the Company from the date of its incorporation to 30th June, 1985, the results of Davidson Pearce and its wholly owned subsidiary companies from 1st July, 1985 to 30th June, 1985, and the results of Davidson Pearce Goosze from 1st July, 1985 to 30th June, 1985. Hereafter we refer to these companies together as "the Group".

5 We have examined the audited accounts, covering the aforementioned accounting periods, of the companies making up the Group. We have acted as auditors of the Company since the date of its incorporation and of Davidson Pearce Goosze for the accounting period beginning 1st January, 1985. Price Waterhouse were auditors of Davidson Pearce and its subsidiary companies in respect of the accounting periods up to 31st December, 1983. We have acted as auditors for the subsequent accounting periods.

6 The financial information set out in this report is based on the audited accounts of the companies making up the Group after making such adjustments to the audited accounts as we considered necessary. The main adjustments were made in order to present the financial information as if the transaction, referred to in paragraph 2 above, giving rise to the issue of shares in the Company on 10th October, 1985, had taken place when the Company acquired its initial 60 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of Davidson Pearce on the loan of £275,000. We have excluded from the profit and loss accounts the interest payable by Davidson Pearce on the loan of £275,000 from the Ogilvy Group and also the charge for the share of profits attributable to the minority interest held by Ogilvy Group in Davidson Pearce. We have also made adjustments to present the profit and loss accounts as if certain financial arrangements between the Ogilvy Group and Davidson Pearce which were terminated with effect from 1st January, 1985 had not been in effect in earlier years.

7 In addition we have made adjustments to eliminate certain special contributions to the Davidson Pearce Group Employee Share Scheme. These contributions were in excess of anticipated future levels of payments under the amended scheme. They amounted to £110,000 and £200,000 in respect of the years ended 31st December, 1983 and 31st December, 1984 respectively.

8 In our opinion, the financial information set out below, which has been prepared under the historical cost convention, gives a true and fair view, for the purposes of the Offer for Sale Prospectus to be dated 11th October, 1985, of the state of affairs of the Group as at the dates stated and of the profit and source and application of funds of the Group for the periods stated.

9 Audited accounts of the Group have not been made up for any period subsequent to 30th June, 1985.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

10 The significant accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information set out in this report are as follows—

- Accounting convention**
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
- Basis of consolidation**
The consolidated financial information in this report has been presented as if the Company's principal subsidiary company, Davidson Pearce, was a wholly owned subsidiary company from the date of the Company's incorporation. Prior to that date the results presented are those of Davidson Pearce and its wholly owned subsidiary companies. Thus the results and source and application of funds of Davidson Pearce and its subsidiary companies acquired in 1983 have been included for the whole of the five year and six month period from 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1985.
The excess of the purchase price over the value of net assets of subsidiary companies acquired has been written off against reserves at the date of acquisition.
- Billings and turnover**
Billings are the aggregate of (i) the gross amount charged by suppliers before the deduction of agency commission in respect of advertising space and time purchased on behalf of clients, (ii) the gross amount charged to clients for production and (iii) fees charged to clients for advertising services not involving the purchase of advertising space or time multiplied, in accordance with the practice widely adopted in the advertising industry, by six and two thirds, in each case exclusive of value added tax.
Turnover represents the value of invoices for services to clients exclusive of value added tax.
- Foreign currencies**
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. At the period end current assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates then ruling and differences on exchange arising are taken to the profit and loss account.
- Work in progress**
Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is the invoiced value of work done by outside suppliers. Net realisable value is the price at which it is estimated that the work in progress can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing, where appropriate, for the cost of conversion from its existing state to a finished condition.
- Tangible fixed assets**
Tangible fixed assets are stated at purchase cost together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. Depreciation of the cost of tangible fixed assets is provided at the following annual rates on a straight line basis, to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives—
Office equipment, furniture and fittings 10%–25%
Motor vehicles 20%
Leasehold properties and improvements are amortised over 10 years or the remaining period of the lease, whichever is less.
- Deferred taxation**
Deferred taxation is provided to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes, except to the extent that the timing differences are expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Provision for deferred taxation is calculated using the rate at which it is expected that the liability will crystallise.
- Pension arrangements**
The Agency's pension scheme is funded externally. Payments made to the fund are charged annually in the accounts of the Group and comprise contributions based on actuarial advice. The fund is revalued triennially by actuaries.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Profit and loss account

11 The consolidated profit and loss accounts for the five years and six months ended 30th June, 1985 are set out below—

Notes	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Turnover	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000
Cost of sales	32,339	33,155	38,809	55,206	64,431	37,721
Gross profit	23,400	24,270	27,809	41,398	50,676	27,768
Net operating expenses	(a) 19,216	(b) 19,773	(c) 22,540	(d) 34,658	(e) 42,627	(f) 23,168
Operating profit	4,184	4,497	5,269	6,740	8,049	4,600
Interest receivable and similar income	(b) 59	(c) 96	(d) 82	(e) 48	(f) 84	58
Interest payable and similar charges	(c) —	(d) 3	(e) 14	(f) 2	—	1
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(a) 617	744	828	1,185	1,702	1,142
Taxation	(a) 365	474	498	688	882	483
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	252	270	330	497	820	659
Minority interests	—	—	—	—	—	5
Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company	252	270	330	497	820	654
Transfer from reserves	(b) 62	(c) 100	(d) —	(e) 1,451	(f) 64	35
Profit retained for the period	190	110	330	127	884	619
Earnings per share	(a) 1.94p	(b) 2.08p	(c) 2.54p	(d) 3.22p	(e) 6.78p	(f) 5.03p

Movements on retained profit

Notes	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Retained profit at the beginning of the period	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000	£7,000
Profit retained for the period	821	1,011	1,121	1,451	1,911	360
Capitalisation issue	190	110	330	127	884	619
Transfer to profit and loss account	(b) —	(c) —	(d) —	(e) (1,451)	(f) —	—
Goodwill written off on acquisition of subsidiaries	(b) —	(c) —	(d) —	(e) (223)	(f) —	(51)
Effective capitalisation of reserves arising on acquisition of minority interests	—	—	—	—	—	(178)
Minority interests written off	—	—	—	—	—	(4)
Reversal of adjustments made to the profit and loss account (paragraphs 6 & 7)	—	—	—	(94)	(267)	—
Retained profit at the end of the period	1,011	1,121	1,451	(191)	360	746

Source and application of funds

12 The consolidated source and application of funds statements for the five years and six months ended 30th June, 1985 are set out below—

	Years ended 31st December					Six months ended 30th June
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Source of funds						
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation						
Adjustments for items not involving the movement of funds—	617	744	828	1,185	1,702	1,142
Reversal of adjustments made to the profit and loss account (paragraphs 6 & 7)	—	—	—	(191)	(496)	—
Depreciation	136	147	148	202	247	129
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets	(2)	5	(4)	(41)	(6)	(8)
Total generated from operations	751	896	972	1,155	1,447	1,263
Funds from other sources—						
Proceeds from issue of shares	—	—	—	300	—	985
Loan received	—	—	—	675	—	—
Sales of fixed assets	22	26	58	53	32	30
Income tax deducted at source	—	—	—	16	25	3
Tax provisions on acquisition of subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total sources of funds	773	922	1,030	2,399	1,504	2,283

Balance sheet

13 The balance sheets as at 31st December for each of the years 1980 to 1984 and as at 30th June, 1985 are set out below:

	As at 31st December					As at 30th June 1985
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Fixed assets	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700
Tangible assets						
Current assets						
Work in progress						
Debtors	323	338	400	583	734	786
Cash at bank and in hand	368	344	504	657	895	884
	3,077	3,375	3,375	3,718	5,243	7,073
Less: Current liabilities						
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3,445	3,857	4,035	4,722	6,469	8,402
Net current assets	2,282	2,562	2,391	3,656	4,978	6,391
Total assets less current liabilities	1,165	1,295	1,644	1,066	1,491	2,031
Less: Non-current liabilities						
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	1,486	1,653	2,044	1,649	2,225	2,797
Provisions for liabilities and charges						
Deferred taxation	367	430	487	1,428	1,431	504
Pension provision	26	37	50	89	122	84
	49	42	33	33	12	12
	1,034	1,144	1,474	1,09	660	2,209
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	23	23	23	300	300	1,257
Share premium account						206
Profit and loss account	1,011	1,121	1,451	(191)	360	746
	1,034	1,144	1,474	109	660	2,209

Notes to the financial statements

14 (a) Net operating expenses
Net operating expenses comprise administrative expenses.
(b) Operating profit
Operating profit is stated after charging—

	Years ended 31st December					Six months ended 30th June 1985
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Wages and salaries	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700
Directors' emoluments	2,187	2,289	2,636	3,225	3,809	2,025
Depreciation	198	167	192	224	257	126
Auditors' remuneration	136	147	148	202	247	129
	7	8	7	8	11	14

(c) Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable and similar income comprises bank interest receivable.

(d) Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable and similar charges arise on sums wholly repayable within five years.

(e) Taxation

The taxation charge, which is based on the profit for the period, comprises—

	Years ended 31st December					Six months ended 30th June 1985
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
UK corporation tax	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700
Transfers to/from deferred taxation	367	430	487	649	803	520
Adjustments relating to prior periods	(2)	43	(3)	(1)	(23)	1
	365	474	498	688	820	483

Deferred taxation has been provided in full in all years.

(f) Dividends

Dividends are shown net of related tax credits. Of the total dividends paid in the year ended 31st December, 1983, £1,810,000 was paid by Davidson Pearce as a special dividend immediately prior to the date that the Company acquired its initial 60 per cent. holding of the issued ordinary shares of that company.

(g) Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share has been based on the profit on ordinary activities after taxation and minority interests on 13,000,000 shares being the number of ordinary shares in issue following the Offer for Sale.

(h) Goodwill written off

Goodwill of £223,000 arose on the initial acquisition of 60 per cent. of the issued ordinary share capital of Davidson Pearce. Goodwill of £51,000 arising in the six months ended 30th June, 1985 results from the acquisition of 51 per cent. of the issued ordinary share capital of Davidson Pearce Goosze.

(i) Tangible fixed assets

The tangible fixed assets at 30th June, 1985 were made up as follows—

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Leasehold property and improvements	£700	£700	£700
Office equipment	121	104	17
Furniture and fittings	593	367	226
Motor vehicles	330	192	138
	785	380	405
	1,829	1,043	786

(j) Debtors

Debtors at 30th June, 1985 were made up as follows—

	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year	6,793
Trade debtors	87
Other debtors	193
Prepayments and accrued income	7,073

(k) Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

These comprised the following terms at 30th June, 1985—

	£'000
Trade creditors	4,712
Accruals and deferred income	665
Indirect taxation and social security	436
UK corporation tax	578
	6,391

(l) Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

These comprised the following terms at 30th June, 1985—

	£'000
Payable between one and five years from 30th June, 1985	500
UK corporation tax	4
Other creditors—finance lease commitments	504

(m) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation provisions and full potential liabilities at 30th June, 1985 are set out below—

	Full potential liability	Provision made
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	88	(8)
Other timing differences	84	(84)

(n) Called up share capital

At 30th June, 1985 the authorised share capital was £1,000,000, comprising 10,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each. On 10th October, 1985 the authorised share capital was increased to £1,700,000 by the creation of an additional 7,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each.

The amount shown for the issued share capital at 30th June, 1985 represents the share capital in issue immediately prior to the issue of the Offer for Sale Prospectus, made up as follows—

	£'000
In issue at 30th June, 1985	300
3,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each, fully paid	
Issued on 10th October, 1985	
1,781,250 Ordinary shares of 10p each, fully paid, for the whole of the minority interest in the Company's principal subsidiary company, Davidson Pearce, and the issue of 246,250	203
Ordinary shares of 10p each, fully paid, for a loan of £875,000 owing by Davidson Pearce Goosze and cash of £110,000	754
7,541,214 Ordinary shares of 10p each, fully paid, by way of a capitalisation issue	1,257

As a result of the Offer for Sale, the issued share capital will increase by a further £43,129 being the issue of 431,286 Ordinary shares of 10p each fully paid.

(o) Share premium account

The amount shown for the share premium account at 30th June, 1985 represents the balance on the account immediately prior to the issue of the Offer for Sale Prospectus, made up as follows—

	£'000
Amount arising on the issue on 10th October, 1985 of 246,250 Ordinary shares of 10p each, fully paid, for a loan of £875,000 owing by Davidson Pearce Goosze and cash of £110,000	960
Deduct: Capitalisation issue of 7,541,214 Ordinary shares of 10p each, fully paid, on 10th October, 1985	754
	206

(p) Capital expenditure

At 30th June, 1985 there were outstanding contracts placed for capital expenditure amounting to £16,385 for the Group.

Yours truly,

Coopers & Lybrand
Chartered Accountants

Directors of Davidson Pearce and of Davidson Pearce Goosze

1. Directors of Davidson Pearce

Name	Principal Function	Age at 30th June 1985	Number of Years with the Agency	Year of Appointment
Stephen Benson*	Client Services Director	42	14	1974
Peter Bellin	Television Buying Director	38	17	1968
Adrian Birchall	Group Account Director	39	—	1985
Syd Boshill	Senior Account Director	59	34	1971
Gordon Cornell*	Group Account Director	54	19	1970
Virginia Cress*	Deputy Planning Director	37	5	1982
Geoffrey Culmer	Senior Account Director	37	7	1982
Brian Emmett*	Deputy Managing Director	38	14	1977
Nell Finkler*	Creative Director	35	4	1984
David Foulds	Senior Account Director	38	1	1984
Roger Harris	Production Services Director	47	17	1968
Christopher Hawes*	Chairman & Chief Executive	50	17	1968
David Jackson*	Group Account Director	44	19	1981
Morgan Johnson*	Managing Director	41	7	1978
Bill Jones	Press Buying Director	33	7	1984
Wegs Kimball	Media Planning Director	38	5	1984
Dennis Mady*	Finance Director	53	14	1971
Bill McCarthy	Senior Account Director	32	4	1984
Richard Mulvey	Senior Account Director	38	12	1984
Alister Proctor	Creative Director	38	1	1984
Roh Purdie	Creative Director	39	13	1984
Peter Selvey*	Deputy Finance Director	40	14	1981
Phillip Simpson-Hayes	Assistant Media Director	36	11	1982
Bryan Smith	Assistant Media Director	38	12	1982
Mary Stewart-Hamner*	Planning Director	37	6	1980
Peter Todd*	Media Director	45	18	1974
Tony Toller*	Executive Creative Director	47	15	1982
David Trollope	Television Production Director	47	—	1984
Gordon Wilson	Senior Account Director	35	1	1984
Simon Yardley*	Deputy Managing Director	43	8	1977

*Member of Executive Committee

2. Directors of Davidson Pearce Goosze

Name	Function	Age at 30th June 1985	Year of Appointment
Frank Goosze	Chairman and Managing Director	58	1982
Dennis Mady	Finance Director	53	1983
Richard Mound	Account Director	30	1985
Trevor Rodgers	Account Director	37	1985

General Information

1. Incorporation and Share Capital

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 14th February, 1983 under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 as a private company limited by shares under the name of Dikappa (Number 243) Limited with registered number 1699246. On 8th July, 1983 the name of the Company was changed to Davidson Pearce Group Limited and on 9th August, 1983 the Company was re-registered as a public company under the Companies Act 1985. The Company's registered office, which is also its principal place of business, is at 67 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EF.

The Company was incorporated with an authorised share capital of £100 divided into 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 2 were issued and subsequently credited as fully paid up in cash at par. Since then the authorised and issued share capital of the Company have been varied as follows—

- by special resolutions of the Company passed on 6th July, 1983 the authorised share capital was increased from £100 to £1,000,000 by the creation of 999,900 Ordinary shares of £1 each ranking *pari passu* with the then existing Ordinary shares and sub-divided from 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each into 10,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each;
- pursuant to a resolution of the Directors passed on 8th July, 1983 244,950 Ordinary shares of 10p each were issued fully paid up in cash at par;
- pursuant to a resolution of the Directors passed on 18th July, 1983 a further 55,050 Ordinary shares of 10p each were issued fully paid up in cash at par;
- pursuant to a resolution of the Directors passed on 6th October, 1983 a further 2,699,980 Ordinary shares of 10p each were issued fully paid up in cash at par;
- pursuant to a resolution of the Directors passed on 10th October, 1985, the Company issued 2,027,500 Ordinary shares of 10p each to Ogilvy & Mather Investments Limited, credited as fully paid up, in consideration for the transfer to the Company of the undertaking of Ogilvy & Mather Investments Limited including the remaining 400 Ordinary shares of £1 each in Davidson Pearce not already owned by the Company;
- by a special resolution of the Company passed on 10th October, 1985 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £1,000,000 to £1,700,000 by the creation of an additional 7,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each ranking *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary shares of 10p each;
- pursuant to an ordinary resolution of the Company passed on 10th October, 1985 the Company issued 7,541,214 Ordinary shares of 10p each by way of a three for two capitalisation issue *pro rata* to the shareholders of the Company on the Register of Members on 10th October, 1985, immediately following the issue of Ordinary shares referred to in (v) above; and
- pursuant to a resolution of the Directors passed on 10th October, 1985 431,286 Ordinary shares of 10p each were provisionally allotted to Hill Samuel & Co. Limited. Such shares will be issued fully paid for cash at 156.33p per share in accordance with the Offer for Sale Agreement referred to in paragraph 8 below.

Following the Offer for Sale the authorised share capital of the Company will be £1,700,000, divided into 17,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each of which 4,000,000 Ordinary shares will remain unissued. Of these an aggregate of 1,300,000 Ordinary shares may be issued under The Davidson Pearce Group Employees Share Scheme, The Davidson Pearce 1984 Executive Share Option Scheme and The Davidson Pearce Group Share Acquisition Scheme described in paragraph 4 below.

The provisions of Section 89 of the Companies Act 1985 (which, to the extent not dispensed pursuant to Section 95 of that Act, confers on shareholders rights of pre-emption in respect of the allotment of equity securities which are, or are to be, paid up in cash) apply to the balance of the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company which is not the subject of the pre-emption referred to in paragraph 3 below.

Following the Offer for Sale, no material issue of shares (other than to shareholders *pro rata* to existing holdings) will be made by the Company within one year of the date of this document without the prior approval of the shareholders in general meeting.

2. Subsidiaries

(a) The Company's principal operating subsidiary is Davidson Pearce, which was incorporated in England and Wales on 29th March, 1959 under the Companies Act 1962 to 1981 as a company limited by shares. Davidson Pearce is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and has an authorised share capital of £24,700 divided into 23,700 1% non-cumulative deferred shares of £1 each and 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each all of which are issued and credited as fully paid. Its registered office is at 67 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EF.

On 11th October, 1982 the authorised share capital of Davidson Pearce was £23,700 divided into 7,600 71% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, 16,000 6% non-cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 100 ordinary shares of £1 each, all of which were issued credited as fully paid. On 11th July, 1983 the authorised and issued share capital of Davidson Pearce was varied as follows—

- all the 7,600 issued 71% cumulative preference shares of £1 each and all the 16,000 issued 6% non-cumulative preference shares of £1 each were converted into ordinary shares of £1 each;
- the authorised share capital was increased from £23,700 to £24,700 by the creation of 1,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each;
- all the issued ordinary shares of £1 each including those created as described in (i) above were converted into 1% non-cumulative deferred shares of £1 each; and
- £1,000 standing to the credit of the revenue reserve account was capitalised and applied in paying up in full at par 1,000 unissued ordinary shares of £1 each which were issued *pro rata* to the holders of the ordinary shares in existence immediately prior to the conversion described in (iii) above.

(b) Davidson Pearce in turn has five wholly owned subsidiary companies, none of which has traded in the five years preceding the date of this document. These are as follows—

Name	Issued Capital (fully paid)
Sponsearch Limited	£86
DPBS Sales Development Limited	£5,000
Press and Public Relations Limited	£1,000
The Baytree Press at Stewards Limited	£100
Davidson Pearce Consultants Services Limited	£10,000

The registered office of each of the above companies is 67 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EF.

(c) The Company also holds 51 per cent. of the issued share capital of Davidson Pearce Goosze, which was incorporated in England and Wales on 12th February, 1982 under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 as a company limited by shares. Davidson Pearce Goosze has an authorised share capital of £1,000 divided into 1,000 shares of £1 each, all of which are issued and fully paid. Its registered office is at 67 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EF. The Company acquired its interest in Davidson Pearce Goosze on 1st May, 1985 and has three options granted to the Company by F. R. Goosze to acquire respectively a further 11.9%, 12% and 25.1% of the issued share capital of Davidson Pearce Goosze being all the shares in Davidson Pearce Goosze not already owned by the Company.

The options are exercisable in April 1990, April 1991 and April 1992 respectively, provided that, in the case of the second and third options, the first and respectively the second options have been exercised. F. R. Goosze may require the Company to exercise an option if it fails to do so. In certain circumstances the Company is also entitled prior to April 1992 to acquire all the shares in Davidson Pearce Goosze not already owned by the Company.

The price payable for the shares on the exercise of each option is an amount certified by Davidson Pearce Goosze's auditors to be equal to (a) the number of shares comprised in that option divided by the total number of shares in the capital of Davidson Pearce Goosze at the date of exercise of that option; multiplied by (b) five times the weighted average of the annual profit before tax, as determined by its auditors, for Davidson Pearce Goosze's three financial periods prior to the exercise of that option, ignoring any negative amounts. Further, if in any of the financial years of Davidson Pearce Goosze ending 31st December, 1989, 1990 or 1991, Davidson Pearce Goosze does not make a profit and the aggregate of the three option prices is less than 49 per cent. of the net asset value of Davidson Pearce Goosze, as determined by its auditors, additional consideration is payable by the Company to F. R. Goosze, on the exercise of the third option, equal to that shortfall.

All the subsidiaries referred to in this paragraph are unincorporated in the Group's consolidated annual accounts. Save as disclosed above and in paragraph 4 below, no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under option or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

3. Authority to Allot Shares

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 10th October, 1985 the Directors were granted authority by the Company, in substitution for all previous such authorities, to the following effects—

- generally and unconditionally to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985) for a period of five years (and to make an offer or agreement that would or might require allotment of such securities after expiry of the relevant period) of an aggregate nominal value of up to £1,400,000; and
- generally to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 94 of the Companies Act 1985) wholly for cash until the next Annual General Meeting of the Company (and to make an offer or agreement that would or might require allotment of such securities after expiry of the relevant period) as if Section 89 of that Act did not apply to the allotment provided that the authority is limited to—

(i) the allotment of Ordinary shares of 10p each to Hill Samuel & Co. Limited pursuant to the Offer for Sale Agreement described in paragraph 8 below;

(ii) the allotment of equity securities in connection with a rights issue in favour of the holders of Ordinary shares where the equity securities attributable to the interests of all the holders of Ordinary shares are proportionate (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of Ordinary shares held by them but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient to deal with fractional entitlements that would otherwise arise or with legal or practical problems arising under the laws of, or arising under the requirements of any recognised regulatory body in, any territory; and

(iii) the allotment (otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of £85,000.

4. Employee Share Schemes

The Group currently has three employee share schemes. The rules of the schemes give the Directors power to amend certain of their provisions, but the basic structure of the schemes (and in particular the limitations on participation and the number of Ordinary shares that may be issued thereunder as indicated below) cannot be altered without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting.

(a) The Davidson Pearce Group Employees Share Scheme

The Davidson Pearce Group Employees Share Scheme is constituted by a trust deed dated 19th September, 1984 and has received Inland Revenue approval pursuant to Schedule 9 to the Finance Act 1978. On 10th October, 1985 the scheme was amended pursuant to a resolution of the Company in general meeting. The amendment is conditional upon formal approval being given thereby by the Board of Inland Revenue and the admission of the Company's Ordinary shares to the Official List of the Stock Exchange. The Directors have been given power to make such further amendments to the scheme as may be necessary to obtain such approval.

Under the terms of the scheme the Directors are empowered at their discretion to allocate to the scheme after 31st October each year a sum to be paid to the trustees of the scheme to enable them to acquire shares in the Company for appropriation to eligible employees who wish to participate in the scheme. Using the funds allocated to the trustees the trustees of the scheme acquire the appropriate number of shares which they allocate to and hold on behalf of each eligible employee until otherwise instructed by the relevant employee, but in any event for not less than two years. After five years the shares are transferred by the trustees of the scheme or on the order of the relevant employee. The shares may be purchased by the trustees of the scheme through The Stock Exchange, from the trustees of The Davidson Pearce Group Share Acquisition Scheme by subscription from the Company, in the last two cases at a price per share equal to the middle market quotation for the shares for the relevant day as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List and in the case of a subscription from the Company at a price per share not less than the nominal value thereof.

All employees of the Group whose contractual hours of work are 25 hours or more per week and who have been employed for a continuous period of not less than two years are eligible to participate in the scheme. Each eligible employee is entitled in any year

The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling and hotel expenses properly incurred in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including their expenses of travelling to or from Board meetings.

The Directors may give or procure the giving of pensions, allowances, gratuities or bonuses or death or disability benefits to or in respect of any persons who are or were Directors of the Company and the wives, widows, families, dependents and personal representatives of such persons.

(c) A Director may be a party to, or in any way interested in, any contract or arrangement or transaction to which the Company is a party or in which the Company is in any way interested and he may hold and be remunerated in respect of any office or place of profit (other than the office of auditor of the Company or any subsidiary thereof) under the Company or any other company in which the Company is in any way interested and he (or any firm of which he is a member) may also act in a professional capacity for the Company or any such other company and be remunerated therefor and in any such case as aforesaid (save as otherwise agreed) he may retain for his own absolute use and benefit all profits and advantages accruing to him thereunder or in consequence thereof.

Save as provided in Article 145 of the Articles, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or proposed contract in which he has any material interest (otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of, or other like interests in or through, the Company). A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is deemed to be voting. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more Directors, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately; and in such case each of the Directors concerned (if not otherwise determined by voting under the Articles) shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment. The Company may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, by ordinary resolution suspend or relax such provisions to any extent or renege any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention thereof.

(d) At each Annual General Meeting, one third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to one third) shall retire from office by rotation.

(e) Subject to Section 293(5) of the Companies Act 1985, no person may be appointed a Director who has attained the age of seventy years and any Director of the Company shall vacate his office at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting commencing next after he has attained the age of seventy years.

(f) Any Director may at any time by writing under his hand and deposited at the Company's registered office or delivered at a meeting of the Directors, appoint any other Director, or any other person approved by the Directors, to be his alternate Director and may in like manner at any time terminate such appointment. Any such appointment may be special, that is limited to a particular meeting, or general, that is effective until determined.

(vi) Borrowing Powers

(a) The Directors may, subject to (vi)(b) below and to the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

(b) The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and shall exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries (if any) so as to procure (so far as regards subsidiaries, as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining outstanding of all moneys borrowed by the Group and for the time being owing to persons other than companies within the Group, computed as provided in the Articles, shall not, without the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company, at any time exceed an amount equal to two and a half times the aggregate of the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the share capital of the Company and the amounts of the consolidated capital and revenue reserves (including any share premium account, capital redemption reserve fund, unappropriated profit and loss account (after deduction of any debt balance) and amounts set aside for taxation equalisation) of the Group all as shown by a consolidation of the then latest audited balance sheets of the Company and its subsidiaries but adjusted as set out in the Articles.

(vii) Dividends and Distribution of Assets on Liquidation

The holders of the Ordinary shares are entitled *pari passu* amongst themselves, but in proportion to the number of Ordinary shares held by them to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on them, to share in the whole of the profits of the Company paid out as dividends and the whole of any surplus in the event of the liquidation of the Company.

(viii) Unclaimed Dividends

Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from its date of declaration shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

(ix) Unclaimed Shareholdings

In certain circumstances, the Company shall be entitled to sell the shares of a member or the shares to which a person is entitled by transmission if, during a period of twelve years, all warrants and cheques sent during that period have remained unclaimed.

6. Directors' and Other Interests

(a) The beneficial interests of the Directors and their families in the Ordinary share capital of the Company immediately preceding the date of the Register of Directors' interests maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 and their beneficial interests immediately following the completion of the Offer for Sale Agreement summarised in paragraph 8 below are as follows—

	As at present	Following the Offer for Sale
	No. of shares	% of issued Ordinary share capital
C. J. Hawes	413,447	2.30%
D. G. Mady	402,620	2.27%
C. M. Johnson	351,845	2.00%
J. O. Neelton	Nil	Nil

In addition, C. J. Hawes and D. G. Mady are non-beneficial holders of 962,415 Ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (representing 7.4 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital following the Offer for Sale) as trustees of the shares referred to in paragraphs 4(a) and 4(b) above.

(b) J. O. Neelton intends to apply for 3,125 Ordinary shares pursuant to the Offer for Sale which, if accepted in full, would result in a holding of 0.02 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital following the Offer for Sale.

(c) Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors has any interest in the share capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(d) The aggregate of the remuneration paid and benefits in kind (inclusive of pension contributions) granted to the Directors by the Group during the last completed financial year was £257,081. It is estimated that the aggregate of the remuneration paid and benefits in kind (inclusive of pension contributions) granted to the Directors in the current financial year under the arrangements in force at the date of this document will not be more than £296,000.

(e) Save as disclosed herein, no Director has, nor has had, any direct or indirect interest in any transaction effected by the Company or any of its subsidiaries since 31st December, 1983 or, if effected prior to this date, which remain in any respect outstanding or unperformed and which is or was unusual in its nature or conditions or significant in relation to the business of the Group taken as a whole.

(f) Following this Offer for Sale, the Oligiv Group will be interested in 3,055,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each in the Company, representing 23.5 per cent. of the enlarged issued share capital.

(g) Save as disclosed herein, the Directors are not aware of any person whose interest immediately following this Offer for Sale will amount to 5 per cent. or more of the Company's issued share capital.

7. Service Agreements

The Executive Directors have entered into service contracts with the Company, the principal terms of which are as follows—

	Commencement Date	Initial Term	Initial annual salary (inclusive of Director's fees)
C. J. Hawes	10th October, 1985	3 years	95,000
D. G. Mady	10th October, 1985	3 years	75,000
C. M. Johnson	10th October, 1985	3 years	73,000

The service contracts provide for employment to continue after expiry of their initial term, unless or until terminated on twelve months' notice given by either party to the other.

The service contracts also provide for the initial annual salary to be increased each year by such amount as the Directors determine and for each Director to be paid an annual bonus to be determined by the Board in the light of profit performance and not exceeding ten per cent. of salary for the relevant year.

8. Offer for Sale Agreement

(a) By an Offer for Sale Agreement ("the Agreement") dated 10th October, 1985 (material contract number (v) referred to in paragraph 9 below) between (1) C. J. Hawes, as attorney for the employee vendor shareholders, (2) Oligiv & Mather Holdings Limited ("OMH"), (3) the other vendor shareholders, (4) the Directors, (5) the other members of the Executive Committee of the Agency, (6) the Company and (7) Hill Samuel & Co. Limited ("Hill Samuel"), Hill Samuel has agreed with the Company to subscribe for or procure the subscription of 431,286 Ordinary shares of 10p each in the Company and has agreed to purchase 3,739,465 Ordinary shares of 10p each in the Company, in each case at 156.32p per share, and to offer the aggregate 4,170,751 Ordinary shares of 10p each to the public at the Offer Price. The Agreement is conditional, *inter alia*, on permission being granted (subject only to posting of Letters of Acceptance) for admission of the Ordinary share capital of the Company to the Official List not later than 25th October, 1985 and such permission not being withdrawn before posting of Letters of Acceptance, or, if later, the posting of the relevant notice under Rule 520 of The Stock Exchange on the floor of The Stock Exchange.

(b) The Agreement provides for the Company to pay all the expenses of, and incidental to, the Offer for Sale (except those shareholders selling registered shares) in favour of Hill Samuel, for itself and as trustee for the acceptors of the information contained in this document) in favour of Hill Samuel, for itself and as trustee for the acceptors of the information contained in this document) in favour of Hill Samuel. The total expenses payable by the Company in connection with the Offer for Sale are estimated to amount to £600,000 plus value added tax. Hill Samuel will, as its own expense, pay a commission to the sub-underwriters of 1 1/2 per cent. of the Offer Price and a fee to the stockbrokers.

(c) The Agreement also contains (i) certain representations and warranties by the Directors and the other members of the Executive Committee of the Agency (including warranties concerning the accuracy of the information contained in this document) in favour of Hill Samuel, for itself and as trustee for the acceptors of the information contained in this document) in favour of Hill Samuel, for itself and as trustee for the acceptors of the information contained in this document) in favour of Hill Samuel; (ii) undertakings by the Directors and the other members of the Executive Committee of the Agency to indemnify Hill Samuel in respect of certain liabilities it may incur under the Offer for Sale; (iii) undertakings by OMH, the Directors and the other members of the Executive Committee of the Agency for the benefit of the Company regarding certain taxation matters subject, in the case of OMH, to an upper limit on the amount recoverable under the indemnity; (iv) an undertaking by the vendor shareholders not to apply for any Ordinary shares under the Offer for Sale nor, subject as therein provided, to dispose of any Ordinary shares in the Company which they retain following the Offer for Sale until after the date of publication of The Stock Exchange of the results of the Company for the financial year ending 31st December, 1985 and, in the case of OMH, the Directors and the other members of the Executive Committee of the Agency, for a period of twelve months thereafter without the written consent of Hill Samuel, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld; and (d) provisions which permit Hill Samuel to terminate the Agreement subject as therein mentioned if, prior to the posting of the Letters of Acceptance, *inter alia*, the representations and warranties set out therein are not or cease to be true in all material respects.

9. Material Contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Group within the twelve months immediately preceding the date of this document and are, or may be, material—

- agreement dated 1st May, 1985 between (1) the Company (2) Mr. F. R. Goose, (3) Mrs. C. F. A. Goose and (4) Davidson Pearce Group plc (then called Frank Goose Direct Limited) for the sale and purchase of the shares of Davidson Pearce Group for a consideration of £35,000;
- underlease dated 1st May, 1985 between (1) Theos Company (Graphic Design) Limited, (2) Davidson Pearce Group (then called Frank Goose Direct Limited) and (3) F. R. Goose of the premises occupied by Davidson Pearce Goose on the 1st Floor, The Queens Suite, Queens Road, Farnborough, Hampshire;
- counter-indemnity dated 1st May, 1985 by the Company in favour of F. R. Goose in respect of F. R. Goose's guarantee liability under material contract (ii) above;
- two agreements dated 19th August, 1985 between (1) the Company, (2) The Oligiv Group, Inc., (3) OMH and (4) Oligiv & Mather Investments Limited ("OMIL") and a further agreement dated 19th August, 1985, as varied by an agreement dated 9th October, 1985 between (1) the Company, (2) The Oligiv Group, Inc., and (3) OMH providing, *inter alia*, for the acquisition by the Company of the undertaking of OMIL, including its shareholding in Davidson Pearce in consideration for the issue to OMIL of 2,027,500 fully paid Ordinary shares of 10p each in the Company; and
- the Offer for Sale Agreement referred to in paragraph 8 above.

10. Premises

Details of the Group's premises, both of which are office premises, are as follows—

	Unexpired term	Rent	Approx. net area in sq. ft.
4th Floor 67 Brompston Road London SW3 1EF	68 months	£495,000 per annum	38,560
1st Floor The Queens Suite Queens Road Farnborough Hampshire	25 years less 10 days from 29th September, 1984	£13,300 per annum reviewed every five years	1,350

11. Working Capital
The Directors consider that, taking into account the bank facilities available to the Group and the estimated proceeds of the Offer for Sale, the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

12. Taxation
(a) The Directors have been advised that the Company is not, and immediately following the Offer for Sale is not expected to be, a close company as defined in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

(b) Clearance has been obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue under Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 in relation to the capital reorganisation of the Company referred to in sub-paragraph (v) to (viii) of paragraph 1 above.

(c) Following the payment of a dividend, the Company has to remit to the UK Inland Revenue an amount of advance corporation tax ("ACT") at a rate which is related to the basic rate of income tax and is currently 3/7ths of the dividend paid. Accordingly, the ACT related to a dividend currently equals 30 per cent. of the sum of the cash dividend plus the ACT. To the extent that the Company has received dividends in respect of which ACT has been paid, it has no requirement to account for ACT itself.

For shareholders resident in the UK, the ACT paid is available as a tax credit which may be set off against their total income tax liability or, in appropriate cases, may be reclaimed in cash. A UK resident corporate shareholder will not be liable to UK corporation tax on any dividend received.

Whether holders of Ordinary shares in the Company who are resident in countries other than the UK are entitled to a payment from the Inland Revenue of any part of the tax credit in respect of dividends on such shares depends on the provisions of any double taxation convention or agreement which exists between such countries and the UK. Persons who are not resident in the UK should consult their own tax advisers as to whether they are entitled to reclaim any part of the tax credit, the procedure for claiming payment and what relief or credit may be claimed in respect of such tax credit in the jurisdiction in which they are resident.

13. General

(a) The auditors of the Company's accounts for each of the completed financial periods since its incorporation were Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants, Plumtree Court, London EC4A 4HT.

(b) The financial information contained in this document does not constitute full accounts within the meaning of Section 254 of the Companies Act 1985. For the two financial years ended 31st December, 1980 and 1981 full individual accounts and for the financial year ended 31st December, 1982 full group accounts in respect of the Agency and its subsidiaries have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. For the two financial years ended 31st December, 1983 and 1984 full group accounts in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The auditors have made unqualified reports under Section 236 of the Companies Act 1985 in respect of each of such accounts.

(c) In the three years ended 31st December, 1982, 1983 and 1984 the average number of staff employed by the Group amounted respectively to 168, 175 and 200.

(d) Coopers & Lybrand have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion herein of their report and their letter and the references thereto and to their name in the form and content in which they respectively appear.

(e) Hill Samuel & Co. Limited has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion herein of its letter and references thereto and to its name in the form and content in which they respectively appear.

(f) It is expected that permission for admission of the Ordinary shares to the Official List will be granted by The Council of The Stock Exchange on 18th October, 1985 subject only to posting of Letters of Acceptance and that dealing in the Ordinary shares will commence on 25th October, 1985.

(g) There are no material legal or arbitration proceedings pending or threatened against the Company or any of its subsidiaries which may have (or which have had during the last twelve months) a significant effect on the financial position of the Group.

(h) Since 31st December, 1984 and save as disclosed herein, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Group, other than in the ordinary course of business.

(i) The Ordinary shares now being offered for sale will be registered free of stamp duty and registration fees in the names of successful applicants or the persons in whose favour Letters of Acceptance are duly renounced, provided that, in cases of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) are lodged for registration by 3.00 p.m. on 6th December, 1985. Share certificates will be despatched not later than 3rd January, 1986.

(j) As a result of the Offer for Sale, the Company will receive cash proceeds of £674,186, substantially all of which will be applied in discharging the expenses incurred in connection with the Offer for Sale with any net cash proceeds applied to working capital.

(k) In addition to the 335,000 Ordinary shares being sold by the Directors, the remaining members of the Executive Committee of the Agency have agreed to sell a total of 720,892 Ordinary shares, comprising individual sales the smallest of which is 62,500 and the greatest of which is 81,750. A further 632,323 Ordinary shares are being sold by other present and past employees of the Agency.

(l) The Offer for Sale is made by Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 100 Wood Street, London, EC2P 2JA, merchant brokers, 4,170,751 Ordinary shares of 10p each are being offered for sale at a premium of 150p over the nominal value of each share.

14. Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Coward Chance, Royce House, Aldersbury Square, London EC2V 7LD during normal business hours on any weekday, Saturday and public holidays excepted, up to and including Tuesday, 29th October, 1985—

- the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
- the material contracts referred to in paragraph 9 above;
- the service agreements referred to in paragraph 7 above;
- the letter from Coopers & Lybrand set out in "Information Relating to the Profit Forecast" above and the report from Coopers & Lybrand set out in "Accountants' Report" above and the written statement of adjustments relating thereto;
- the letter from Hill Samuel set out in "Information Relating to the Profit Forecast" above;
- the consolidated audited accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries for each of the financial years ended 31st December, 1983 and 31st December, 1984 and for the six months ended 30th June, 1985;
- the True Deeds and rules of The Davidson Pearce Group Share Acquisition Scheme and The Davidson Pearce Group Employee Share Scheme and the rules of The Davidson Pearce 1984 Executive Share Option Scheme and The Davidson Pearce Group Profit-Sharing Cash Scheme described in paragraph 4 above;
- the letter of consent from Coopers & Lybrand referred to in paragraph 13(f) above; and
- the letter of consent from Hill Samuel & Co. Limited referred to in paragraph 13(e) above.

Dated 11th October, 1985

Terms and Conditions of Application

(a) The contract created by the acceptance of applications in the manner herein set out will be conditional on The Council of The Stock Exchange granting permission for admission of the whole of the Ordinary share capital of Davidson Pearce Group plc ("the Company"), issued and now being issued, to the Official List, subject only to posting of Letters of Acceptance, not later than 25th October, 1985 and not withdrawing such permission before the posting of Letters of Acceptance or, if later, the posting of the relevant notice under Rule 520 of The Stock Exchange on the floor of The Stock Exchange; and if any application is not accepted or if any contract created by acceptance does not become unconditional or if any application is accepted for fewer Ordinary shares than the number offered for, the application money or the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned without interest and at the risk of the applicant.

(b) Hill Samuel reserves the right to present all cheques and banker's drafts for payment on receipt, to retain Letters of Acceptance and surplus application money pending clearance of the successful applicant's cheques and to reject any application in whole or in part and in particular multiple or suspected multiple applications.

(c) By completing and delivering an Application Form, you (as the applicant(s)):

- offer to purchase the number of Ordinary shares in the Company ("Ordinary shares") specified in your Application Form or any smaller number for which the application is accepted) at the Offer Price subject to the Listing Particulars relating to the Company dated 11th October, 1985 (the "Listing Particulars"), these terms and conditions and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
- authorise Hill Samuel to send a fully paid renounceable Letter of Acceptance for the number of Ordinary shares for which your application is accepted, and/or a crossed cheque for any money returnable, by post to your address (or that of the first-named applicant) as set out in your Application Form and to procure that your name (together with the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s)) is placed on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of such Ordinary shares the entitlement to which has not been duly renounced;
- agree that your application may not be revoked until after 28th October, 1985 and that this paragraph constitutes a collateral contract between you and Hill Samuel which will become binding upon despatch by Hill Samuel of the Application Form duly completed to National Westminster Bank PLC;
- warrant that your remittance will be honoured on first presentation;

(v) agree that any Letter of Acceptance and any money returnable to you may be retained pending clearance of your remittance;

(vi) agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom under the Offer for Sale will be governed by and construed in accordance with English law;

(vii) warrant that, if you sign the Application Form on behalf of somebody else or on behalf of a corporation, you have due authority to do so; and

(viii) confirm that in making such application you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to the Company or to any of its subsidiaries other than those contained in the Listing Particulars and you accordingly agree that no person responsible solely or jointly for the Listing Particulars or any part thereof will have any liability for any such other information or representation.

(i) The basis of allocation will be determined by Hill Samuel in consultation with the Company and Wood Mackenzie & Co. Limited. In so determining, Hill Samuel will have regard to the need to establish a satisfactory market for the Ordinary shares, for which purpose a reasonable number of shareholders is required. Acceptance of applications will be effected at the election of Hill Samuel either by notification of the basis of allocation to The Stock Exchange or by the determination by Hill Samuel of the number of Ordinary shares for which application is accepted.

(j) Preference will be given in respect of a maximum of 50,000 Ordinary shares being offered for sale to applications made by certain persons and past full-time employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. In the event of excess preferential applications being received from employees, the basis of allocation will be determined by Hill Samuel at its discretion.

(k) All documents and cheques sent by post will be at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto.

(l) No person receiving a copy of the Offer for Sale Prospectus, or an Application Form, in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such Form unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation could lawfully be made to him and such Form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including obtaining any requisite governmental or other consents or observing any other formalities needing to be observed in such territory.

Procedure for Application

- Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of Ordinary shares for which you are applying. Applications must be for a minimum of 100 Ordinary shares or in one of the following multiples:
 - for not more than 1,000 shares, in multiples of 100 shares
 - for more than 1,000 shares, but not more than 5,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares
 - for more than 5,000 shares, but not more than 10,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares
 - for more than 10,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in multiples of 5,000 shares
 - for more than 50,000 shares, in multiples of 10,000 shares.
- Insert in Box 2 (in figures) the amount of your cheque or banker's draft.
- Sign and date the Application Form in Box 3.
- Insert your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4.
- You must pin a single cheque or banker's draft to your completed Application Form. Your cheque or banker's draft must be made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" for the amount payable on application inserted in Box 2 and should be crossed "Not Negotiable—Davidson Pearce".

No receipt will be issued for this payment, which must be solely for this application.

Your cheque or banker's draft must be drawn in sterling on an account at a branch (which must be in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner.

Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but such cheque will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person(s) named in Boxes 4 and 6.

A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each application.

An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.

6 You may apply jointly with other persons. You must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (up to a maximum of three other persons). Their full names and addresses should be inserted in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 6.

7 Box 7 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should complete Box 4 and sign in Box 3).

If anyone is signing on behalf of any joint applicant(s), the power(s) of attorney must be enclosed for inspection.

★ You must send the completed Application Form by post, or deliver it by hand, to National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box No. 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD so as to be received not later than 10.00 am on Friday, 18th October, 1985.

If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and allow at least two days for delivery.

Photocopy copies of Application Forms will not be accepted.

Basis of Acceptance and Dealing Arrangements

The Application List will open at 10.00 am on 18th October, 1985 and will close as soon thereafter as Hill Samuel & Co. Limited ("Hill Samuel") may determine. The basis on which the applications have been accepted will be announced after the Application List closes. It is expected that renounceable Letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants on 24th October, 1985 and will be renounceable up to 6th December, 1985. Dealings in the Ordinary shares are expected to commence on 25th October, 1985.

Arrangements have been made for registration of all the Ordinary shares now offered for sale, free of stamp duty and registration fees, in the names of purchasers or persons in whose favour Letters of Acceptance are duly renounced provided that, in cases of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) are lodged for registration on or before 3.00 pm on 6th December, 1985. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on or before 3rd January, 1986.

Davidson Pearce

Davidson Pearce Group plc

APPLICATION FORM

Offer for Sale by Hill Samuel & Co. Limited of 4,170,751 Ordinary shares of 10p each in Davidson Pearce Group plc at 160p per share, payable in full on application

I/We offer to purchase from Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

1 Ordinary shares in Davidson Pearce Group plc (or any smaller number of shares for which this application is accepted) at 160p per share on the terms and subject to the conditions attaching to this application

and I/we attach a cheque or banker's draft for the amount payable, namely

£ 2

Dated 10th October, 1985 Signature 3

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr. Mrs. Miss or Mr. Forename(s) to fill
Surname
Address to fill
Postcode

5 Pin here your cheque/banker's draft for the amount in Box 2

6 Fill in this section only where there is more than one applicant. The first or sole applicant should complete Box 4 and sign in Box 3. Insert in Box 6 the names and addresses of the named and subsequent applicants, each of whose signatures is required in Box 7.

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr. Mrs. Miss or Mr.	Forename(s)	Mr. Mrs. Miss or Mr.	Forename(s)	Mr. Mrs. Miss or Mr.	Forename(s)
Surname		Surname		Surname	
Address		Address		Address	
Postcode		Postcode		Postcode	

7 Signature Signature Signature

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Has Intel ushered in the next PC revolution?

By Martin Banks

A development that has just taken place within the semiconductor industry shows every sign of fixing the future of the personal computer for many years to come.

It is the launch by Intel of a new microprocessor, the latest in a long line of chips which have been at the heart of many personal computers since the breed began. It could provide a needed boost for Intel which last week reported losses of \$3.6 million (£2.5 million) for the last quarter to the end of September.

This latest chip, however, has some special properties, and they all affect the probable way in which the IBM PC family, and all the clones it has spawned, will develop over the next decade or more.

The technical details of this 32-bit chip are impressive, but more important are the end results. The most important factor is that the new processor will also run existing applications written for the IBM PC family without modification. It will also run them up to 18 times faster.

Not all programs written for these machines will run, of

course. For example, any that have specific timing functions in them will need to be modified to accommodate the greater speed. For most commercial applications however, word processing, spreadsheets and the like, any machine using this processor will run the vast array of IBM-compatible software.

This is made possible by the internal structure of the processor being designed by Intel to cope not only with the 32-bit binary numbers it has been designed for, but also the 16-bit binary of existing processors.

As well as being much faster, the new chip can access a much larger memory, allowing more powerful computers to be produced. It can, for example, directly work with a memory of 4 Gigabytes. By way of comparison, this is 6,000 times bigger than an IBM PC maximum memory size.

The chip can also work in virtual memory mode, where it can run systems which appear much larger than they really are. Here, its theoretical limit is 64 Terabytes, roughly 100 million times the memory capacity of a PC.

It is unlikely therefore that any company producing a new

computer based on this chip will restrict itself to PC-DOS or MS-DOS as the main operating system. This amount of power makes for a machine that is ideal for doing several operations at once; Intel has designed it with such operations in mind.

It has been designed to run not only different jobs simultaneously, but different jobs running under different operating systems that were originally designed for different processors, all simultaneously.

Most important of all, however, is what this new processor will do to the development of the PC product line and all its clones. It could be two or three years before any new hardware appears from either IBM or the manufacturers of compatibles and then it will be machines that are very much on the leading edge of applications in such areas as computer aided design.

Intel is, however, part owned by IBM and it seems extremely plausible that in two to three years time IBM will be introducing a new personal computer based upon this new processor. Any other option would mean a big shift in direction.



Xen and the art of Apricot

The British micro manufacturer, Apricot Computers, has announced a new machine, the Xen - pictured above - which is designed to compete with IBM's powerful personal computers, the XT and the AT. While several other manufacturers have already produced their own IBM-compatible versions of these models, Apricot claims the Xen is faster and cheaper.

For the first time Apricot has moved towards making its computers compatible with IBM, which is particularly important in selling to US corporations, although it requires the addition of a 5 1/4 in. disc drive and will not run all IBM software.

Prices start at £2,500. Optional extras such as telephone links and mouse are available. It can be bought in two models - the first with 512K of computer memory and two 3 1/2 in. disc drives, the second with 1 megabyte of memory and a 20-megabyte hard disc.

Initially, Apricot seemed to be weathering the drop in computer sales better than some but last month it warned that it would make a loss for the six-month period to December, despite an increase in sales from £35million to £50million.

The Xen will be on sale in November.

Still hard times for schools seeking good software

One of the real obstacles to the effective use of microcomputers in schools is the shortage of suitable programs at prices that educational institutions can afford. This has been the case since the advent of the micro in education and the problem does not seem to have lessened.

If anything, it may have worsened as companies, cut back on their software output and spending cuts restrict the budgets of local education authorities. Educational publishers, who originally saw the commercial software market as a potential bonanza, have been seriously disappointed by their sales. A secondary school title might sell only 500 copies.

As Leslie Gilbert explains in a book to be published this week by the Council for Educational Technology, this is hardly surprising given that there are only about 5,000 secondary schools and that in one of the less popular subjects such as physics, especially at the upper level of the secondary curriculum, a school is unlikely to buy more than one copy.

The size of the home market is small but the development costs of one computer program are high. It follows that educational software is expensive. As part of his research Mr Gilbert, a former assistant director of the CET, issued a questionnaire to all 104 local education authorities. He received 66 per cent response and one of the recurring themes was the high cost of computer programs. Local authorities cannot afford to buy the software produced by commercial publishers.

A fairly extensive market survey shows sales of software to schools in 1983 amounted to £830,000 and were expected to reach £1.67 million in 1984. The last figure is equivalent to 20p a year for every pupil in the country and would buy about seven standard quality pencils at bulk prices. It is probably less than two per cent of the capital value of the installed hardware. Mr Gilbert questions whether the UK market for educational software is commercially viable at this level.

His question is not particularly original. He contrasts commercial software publishing with the non-commercial sector which produces high standard and popular products. The latter, exemplified by the

current political grain but also because state control of an area of publishing and distribution is not necessarily desirable for political reasons.

Mr Gilbert proposes that a national centre would select material from a collection of publicly-funded software, prepare it, and then publish and distribute it. In doing so it would be required to use the cheapest methods of publications and distribution. It might also be given responsibility for organizing the central development of advanced software, he suggests.

A good analogy is Channel 4 television which acts as a publisher and distributor of programmes which it has not itself produced. It has to a large extent fulfilled its mandate of improving access to the airwaves.

The idea, however, is extremely attractive for a number of other reasons. A national publishing centre would provide the kind of funding that is needed to get decent software into schools and should answer the complaint from users that companies will not release software for inspection.

On the debit side, a national publishing centre might actually have the reverse effect of the Channel 4 syndrome. It might stifle individual teacher enthusiasm and initiative and lead to a duller more uniform selection of material for schools.

"The Distribution of Microcomputer Software to Education," by L. A. Gilbert, £7.50 from the Council for Educational Technology, 3 Devonshire Street, London W1.

THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges

Education correspondent

government-funded Microelectronics Education Programme, has an entrepreneurial, cost-conscious attitude and is keen to satisfy customers' needs.

From the start Scotland has adopted a national policy of developing and distributing software by non-commercial operations. Mr Gilbert says: "It seems to have gone well."

He recommends, in essence, that the same policy should be pursued in England and Wales, possibly by the establishment of a national publishing centre within the education system. This is a controversial proposal, partly because it goes against

Industry slump continues

From Randall Smith in New York

What some hoped last spring was merely a cyclical or short-term downturn in the computer industry appears likely to extend into 1986. From software to mainframes, every segment of the industry sees, at best, slowing growth.

Even IBM, the industry's leader, has reported its third quarter in a row of disappointing results down 7.7 per cent over the same period in 1984.

For some companies, the picture is even bleaker as they begin to report third-quarter earnings. Burroughs, a mainframe maker, said it expects "substantially lower profit. Commodore International, the home-computer maker, expects more losses this quarter. Control-Data faces a 1985 loss of about \$100 million because of slower sales of such computer equipment as printers and disc drives.

Few companies or observers foresee any strong computer industry rebound in the near future, and the entire market has the jitters.

Sales in Europe, which usually lag the US by six months to a year and had bolstered first-half results for many companies, are weakening for some giants such as Hewlett-Packard. Some companies see glimmers of a

turnaround. Wang Laboratories, citing strong minicomputer orders, says orders and revenue rose in the September quarter compared with the year-earlier period, but that profit fell to about a break-even point.

That performance is far better than Wang's \$109 million loss in the June period, and the company has resumed some hiring after cutting its work force by five per cent.

However, the US Commerce Department, which tracks computer orders, says growth slowed to 1.8 per cent for the first eight months of 1985, down from 15 per cent growth in calendar 1984 and 25 per cent growth in 1983. The comparisons all have been down or essentially flat since April's decline of 19 per cent from April 1984.

The reasons for the slump are myriad, including a capital spending slowdown and too many vendors chasing too few buyers. But one reason causes more alarm than others: some buyers, suffering indignation over the plethora of smaller new machines they cannot hook together, are questioning the return on their investment.

Semiconductor sales are the whip end of the market, fluctuating more than the overall market. According to the Semiconductor Industry Association, orders have fallen

steadily since March and through August 1985 were down by 53 per cent from the first eight months of 1984. National Semiconductor reported a \$33.5 million loss for the September quarter.

Even the mainframe market, the biggest and steadiest segment, has not been immune. Sales have been below expectations at IBM, where buyers "paused" to evaluate the new Sierra model before shipments began in August.

Struggling to equal its 1984 profit this year, IBM says the situation has not changed from mid-June, when its minicomputer sales were disappointing, and personal computer sales slowed.

The midsize minicomputer market has been squeezed by cutbacks in corporate computer buying, transition between old and new product lines at some vendors, which cuts sales of the older line and the spread of desktop office computers that can do tasks once performed by mid-sized machines and confusion over book-ups.

While growth in microcomputers is slowing, sales of higher-priced desktop models to businesses are stronger than sales of less expensive computers to home buyers. Compaq Computer has been holding its own in the IBM-compatible market.

DHSS wrong on payrolls

By Ian Chessman

New tables issued by the Government to help computer users check payroll systems are wrong. The information, from the Department of Health and Social Security, is intended to verify the output from computerized payroll programs.

The errors are in the higher range of contributions and are particularly important at the moment because companies are updating payrolls in line with the new legislation that came into force on October 6 requiring employers to pay increased National Insurance for higher-paid staff.

Peter Long, head of Peterborough Software's Unipay division, says: "It is a very real problem. Even when your calculations are correct they appear wrong when compared to the tables."

Unipay is the most widely used payroll package in the UK. A DHSS official said: "We are aware that there are a small number of errors in our tables.

If users have any queries they can call our Newcastle-upon-Tyne office for help."

According to Mr Long, this is not the first time that errors have occurred.

The likelihood of problems with DHSS publications in the NI field increased since they stopped sending out draft copies for inspection. With the current decision to change National Insurance regulations twice annually, it may be impossible.

Specialist payroll companies such as Peterborough Software now have staff who analyse announcements on new regulations as soon as they appear they can have 90 per cent of the programming work done before the final version is received from the DHSS.

Even with these measures there can be as little as six weeks to prepare program and test changes between receiving the regulations from the Department and producing the first monthly payroll to contain the changes.

Award scanner hits money troubles

By Matthew May

Within a year of launching a unique, low-cost optical character reader, Oberon International, the manufacturer, is asking creditors to defer demand for payment.

Oberon's Omni-Reader won an award as the best British innovation of 1985 but, says the company, it did not sell well enough. The Omni-Reader allows the entry of typed or printed material into a personal computer or word processor by using a scanning head passed over a document and removing the need to retype such documents through a keyboard.

Though the system required an operator to scan each line separately, its price of £400 was much lower than more sophisticated competitors, which start at around £5,000 and it was hoped the product would open a market in general office use rather than the specialized areas expensive systems had been limited to.



John Lewis: Oberon founder

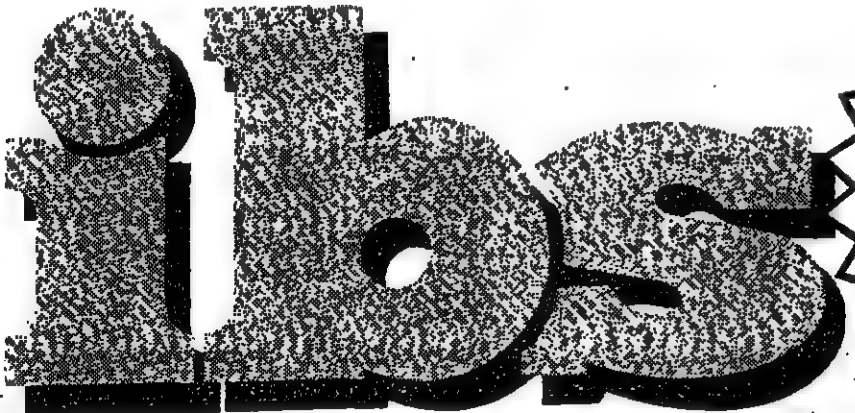
This week Oberon, founded by inventor John Lewis, is writing to creditors outlining a scheme under section 423 of the Companies Act which, if a majority of creditors agree, will allow the company to apply for a High Court agreement. In an earlier letter, Oberon told creditors that in the event of being compulsorily wound up, there would be a "deficit of liabilities over assets of £3 million."

One of the main drawbacks of Oberon's product is the need to scan each line separately but the company says it has now developed a new version which will allow a page of information to be entered at a time considerably speeding up the process.

Oberon wants to launch the product at the Comdex exhibition in Las Vegas on November 19. Its original product also faced complaints from some customers that it misread too many characters.

Cheap optical character recognition equipment could be a boon to many offices where, because information comes in either printed form or from a variety of incompatible equipment, a considerable amount of rekeying is required. However in a survey of potential users carried out by Oberon, only five per cent had heard of OCR.

Computer Horizons continues on Page 28.



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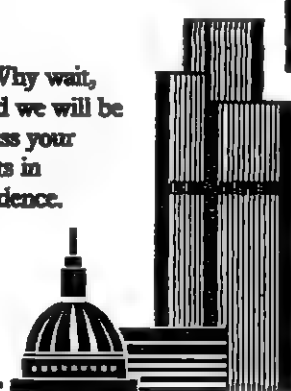
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General: An organisation with a reputation second to none who provide their employees with excellent training, stimulating projects, and a well planned career path.

PROGRAMMERS / SNR PROGRAMMERS £14 to £21K
Ref T12025

ANY COBOL £14 to £21K
Ref T12025

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Experience: Programming - 18 months-2 years Cobol experience, gained on mainframe equipment. Preference will be given to candidates with ICL or IBM backgrounds. However, any machine experience will be carefully considered. Snr. Progs. - 3 yrs plus with the emphasis being heavier on ICL & IBM experience.

General: These opportunities must be carefully considered by candidates with hardware/applications experience limited to one or even two users, as in the past this type of person has benefited considerably. Work includes involvement on both client site and in house, and because of the variety of hardware employed and the scope of applications, can lead to fast promotion, higher salaries and a certain prosperous future.

CONSULTANTS £12-20K
Ref T1230

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Experience: Smart and efficient with experience in Financial/Accounting/Decision support systems, probably having come from a programming background. There are positions available at all levels especially at the senior/mid range with approx. 3-4 yrs. Accountants with DP experience may be suitable.

General: Well established firm working around all types of hardware. Candidates need to be flexible and customer aware. Support Analysts will be seriously considered.

Ref T1230

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General: A chance to be part of an initial 3 year development cycle leading to various new projects in the areas of investment banking.

Ref T12227

ANALYST PROGRAMMERS £18-22K
Ref T12227

JUNIOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT TO CONSULTANT £18-22K
Ref T12227

Company: One of the world's foremost organisations dedicated to specialist application areas & services.

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General: Candidates, preferably graduates, will be given every opportunity to progress quickly in a stimulating and challenging environment. Salaries competitive & unlikely to present a problem.

Ref T12227

DEC PDP/VAX or ANY HARDWARE/ALL LEVELS £12-£19K + market subsidy & relocation
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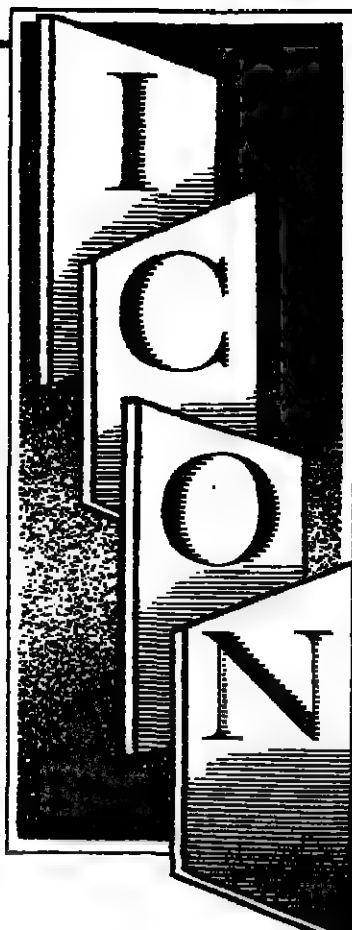
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IBM JUNIOR PROGRAMMERS

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VAX 8600 - HOME COUNTIES

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SALES EXECS

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A dynamic Micro Computing Sales Organisation is currently expanding its sales operation and is recruiting high achievers into several of their Sales teams. The company is a dealer for a wide range of leading Micro and LANB and a successful background in Peripheral or Micro Sales is preferred. Sales are of major accounts and an aggressive sales and marketing strategy produces high quality results. The Sales teams are based in London, the South and West Country and are backed by enthusiastic and efficient hardware/software support teams. These positions offer the opportunity of joining a young dynamic company keeping in the forefront of technology with career progression judged on personal performance. Ref T121222

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Why automation is still not understood

By Frank Brown

So long as decision makers in industry stick to traditional criteria for assessing investments in new production methods, they will never realize the full potential that automation in factories has to offer. These views on management attitudes to industrial automation were expressed by James Meehan, president of General Electric Industrial Automation, Europe, a subsidiary of the General Electric Company, USA, at the opening of his company's new \$8 million International Automation Centre in Frankfurt earlier this month.

Mr Meehan said integrated automation - the inter-linking of all the automated elements of a plant - robots, computers, machine tools, mechanical handling equipment, warehouses, was the key to long term survival for manufacturing enterprises. Successful automation depends not on how many production functions can be automated, but why the company automates its various manufacturing operations and how it goes about it. Some

plants have achieved a quantum leap in performance simply by automating just one production function: others have automated their entire manufacturing operation and gained virtually nothing, he said. The new centre is designed to help users and potential users of industrial automation to design the most suitable systems for their manufacturing operations. It contains an automated manufacturing cell incorporating machining, laser cutting and products and software integration. An automated guided vehicle

carries parts to robots which feed them into machine tools and to a high energy industrial laser which cuts thick steel sheet in a few seconds. The robots then unload the finished components for transport to an automated warehouse. The entire process is controlled by programmable logic and computer numerical controllers. The cell is ringed by rooms with displays of products for industrial control factory management and industrial communications networks, computer aided design and engineering systems.



James Meehan: Management is lacking

UK firms lead the attacks on pirates

By Geof Wheelwright

The battle to combat software piracy is getting fiercer. Software manufacturers are looking at ways of preventing senior staff from buying one copy of an application and distributing it around a company.

This problem has grown worse in many software companies' minds with the advent of microcomputer-based "networks" which link desktop computers together and allow them to share information and, sometimes, applications programmes. The possibility now exists that a medium-sized company with perhaps 16 computers in a network could all share access to one spreadsheet (electronic ledger) program.

The attitude of many software companies is that such uses of networking amounts to piracy and if 16 people are going to use a £500 spreadsheet at once, then they ought to be paying for 16 spreadsheets.

There are, of course, practical limitations to this type of piracy as one copy of a business applications program designed for a "single-user" PC will not necessarily work well with 16 users on it.

There are several alternatives to get round this dilemma - the easiest is for software manufacturers to produce networked versions of their programs which they can encourage network users to buy instead of pirating the standard

software and spreading it about the network.

This new brand of network software usually carries a premium price, but also includes more training and support.

Several UK-based software houses have been among the pioneers in this form of site-licensing. Prospero Software, for example, announced recently that it will be offering up to 80 per cent discounts on large volumes of its software - in the hope that it will get people buying and using original versions of the product.

"We expect users to be fair and respect the terms of the license on which they obtained the software," said Prospero's manager, Andrew Lucas. "These licenses offer large users an attractive way of staying within the law - and getting top quality documentation and technical support."

There is an argument, advanced by many in the computer industry, which suggests that network users are not so worried about being caught pirating as they are about being caught without the documentation and support to use their software properly. And if site-licensing can find a way to allow network users the same - if not better - levels of support as single-users at a reasonable price, they may well crack the network piracy problem.

US sends in snoopers

Next month a team of US Government inspectors will visit half a dozen UK companies which buy American technology to check whether military useful products are being diverted to the communist countries. There has been criticism of the idea from some computer companies that allowing such visits can result in US law on the export of sensitive products being applied in the UK.

The British Government has agreed to the visit on condition that the companies do not agree to be inspected. Last week American representatives on the Co-ordinating Committee, CoCom, which vets the sale of certain high technology products to the eastern bloc, were calling for tighter controls over exports to the Soviets, but trade with China should become easier.

IBM will today announce its long-awaited office computer network. The provision of such networks is considered vital if there is to be any revival in the sales growth of computer equipment to big organizations. One factor cited for the current recession in sales is the frustration and confusion among big corporate customers over how computer equipment can be simply and economically fitted together.

IBM's dominant market position means that any networked office network. The provision of such networks is considered vital if there is to be any revival in the sales growth of computer equipment to big organizations. One factor cited for the current recession in sales is the frustration and confusion among big corporate customers over how computer equipment can be simply and economically fitted together.

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COMPUTER BRIEFING

examples of the processing speed available from transputers, a technically innovative computer chip which works at least five times faster than current microprocessors. The firm claims that 300 transputers, each one centimetre square, in series could match the world's most powerful computers. The transputer could find a big market in Japan, not least as part of Japanese efforts to build a fifth generation computer.

Japanese journalists, though, clearly had doubts on whether Immos could deliver in volume and on the firm's present performance. Dr Barron reassured his audience



'Word of warning: Don't enrol in the computer class - Jones minor teaches it'

that the Newport water plant could produce sufficient volume to meet demand and said Immos had been hit by the current recession in the industry just like anyone else.

Computer programmers are losing out in pay rises compared to the rest of the computer industry, a report by Reward Regional Surveys says. The average pay for computer programmers is £8,300, a rise of only 5.7 per cent over the

past year, while other computer professionals have seen pay rises of more than 10 per cent.

According to Reward, the gap confirms the view that as more advanced computer technology becomes available, the demand for routine programmers has fallen, being replaced by an increased need for people with skills in system and software design.

Every day can be an annoyance to car drivers when driving along a main road with linked traffic lights. The driver may suddenly see a red light instead of the expected green and has to make an emergency stop or dash over the crossing when the lights are on amber.

Now, a new computer system jointly developed by Volkswagen and Siemens is intended to make these risky manoeuvres superfluous.

Traffic lights would have to be fitted with infrared transmitters whose signals appear on a display screen on the dashboard. It will resemble a football ground on end with one half green and the other yellow. On a movable bar shows the position of the car. If it stays on the green space the car may proceed, but if it is moved into the yellow, the driver has to drive more slowly or brake.

A program which will suggest improvements and alterations to a person's health and diet is now available for the 48K Spectrum and Amstrad CPC range of computers. The program, called Your Health, will ask questions on what sort of lifestyle you follow and what your eating habits are. From this information, say its developers, Hisoft, it can provide an intelligent analysis of a person's medical condition and its connection with diet, suggest changes in diet and help in slimming.

Though not attempting to replace a doctor, the company claims it is a real application of an expert system that will enable people to discover that it could be what they eat which is causing problems.

Information, where the best rewards can be found

JOB SCENE

By Tony Greenfield

The true information technologist, to be useful in any industry, must be able to understand, communicate with and help all sorts of diverse specialists from accountants to engineers.

His or her education may be approached by imagining his life in industry with a view to drawing the links between his life and his needs for academic training.

The well-trained information technologist is more suited than any other specialist to take a leadership role in the solution of company problems, whether in research, development, manufacturing, commercial, or personnel areas. But what is well-trained?

He must have personality and panache, an understanding of company structure and operation, a wide-base knowledge of science and engineering and an ability to communicate. Each of these is as important as a thorough grasp of mathematics, statistics, electronics, instrumentation, computing hardware and software.

Consider, a research laboratory in a pharmaceutical company. It is staffed by scientists and engineers who have been educated deeply and narrowly in special fields, often to the doctorate level, plus associated technicians.

The roles of these specialists is to invent, develop and test new products and process. These aspects of research and development are the most exciting, the most intellectually appealing, and the most rewarding.

But these specialists should also be in touch with their counterparts on the works and in sales where they must identify and solve problems affecting the efficiency, and therefore the costs, of working and marketing practice.

In the middle of all this sits the information technologist, or consultant, who is expected to understand and help all these

A helplessness and potential bankruptcy in specialization

specialists of so many types. To succeed, he must be a polymath. He must have a wide scientific and technical education which must include written and spoken communication with scientists and engineers of different disciplines.

Such polymaths already exist, but usually their wide abilities have developed over a decade or more after a specialised formal education. That formal education should and could be modified to produce more polymaths so that they may be more useful to research and development and the rest of industry earlier in their careers.

An approximation to polymathy in some degree institutions is the modular method by which students may choose modules from the full arts and sciences spectrum. They win points towards their final degrees as they succeed in each module. But this does not yield a coherence of approach, knowledge and experience.

Chemistry, for example, is distinct from statistics. On the other hand, the proposed course, which might be seen as a list of many disparate subjects, is planned to be a merging of those subjects into a unified whole. It is a reflection of creativity, which can be defined as an ability to associate those things which are not associated so as to produce something new.

There are two main features of the course. One of these is what you would normally expect in any undergraduate course, but do not always find.

It takes the final school year material, in the sciences, and uses it to illustrate the practice and the philosophy of the course before introducing new material and building towards a greater structure of knowledge, experience, understanding and ability.

The second feature is that each subject is taught in such a way as to link closely with all other subjects. None of them is a subject on its own. They are all intermeshed.

Our student of polymathy will learn to interview a client, to persuade him to talk about and help him to formulate his problems. He will learn to write memoranda, letters, reports and articles, to speak in public and to play all roles in committees.

He will acquire a working knowledge of making diagrams and charts, slides and transparencies, block and plate making, typography, printing, proof-reading and layout of publications. He will be trained in self-communication: note-taking, transcription, and filing.

Practical projects would be formulated on the basic sciences in the first year, progressing through to simulation of industrial problems in the final year when there would also be half-day attachments each week to other organizations.

Mathematics, statistics and computing would be developed throughout the course as the needs for them were demonstrated through the practical projects. The student must become not only a good user of computers, but also a good adviser about them.

It is surprising that so few courses that prepare students for lives in industry actually

equip them with any general knowledge about industry. The proposed course would include a study of government and public institutions, banks and insurance companies, progressing through the structures of industry and types of business and the links between government, industry and business.

Though the graduates would be good applied technologists,

and better than most because of their communicating abilities and broad understanding of the sciences, they would also be potential leaders of dynamic and enterprising businesses within any industry.

Dr Greenfield, former professor of medical computing and statistics at Queen's University, Belfast, is now an industrial research consultant.

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FOOTBALL: DIFFERENT OUTCOMES LIKELY AS RECORD-SETTING GOALKEEPERS GO IN SEARCH OF ADDITIONAL CAUSES FOR CELEBRATION

Robson adds a feather to Shilton's 74th cap by judging him the best ever

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The man who promises to be little more than an irrelevance at Wembley tomorrow night is at least gaining some attention during England's preparations for the World Cup tie against Turkey. After yesterday's largely insignificant training session (four players were injured and three were still in Italy), Bobby Robson talked enthusiastically and at length about Peter Shilton, who is about to become the nation's most capped goalkeeper.

"There have been none better than him," Robson stated. "I can remember them all since I came into the game in the 1950s, people like Swift, Trautmann and Banks, who was absolutely superb as well. But it is hard to think of anybody to the world who has surpassed his consistency over so many years."

"He is a great goalkeeper because he commands the first 30 yards, not just the 18-yard area. He trains so hard and he has retained his agility, his reflexes, his concentration and his nerve on the big occasion. He has a pair of hands and lots of courage. That is why he is the best."

No one who has watched Shilton at work can doubt his unfailing determination. While practising with Bailey (Woods was sent home with an injured back) in yesterday morning's glorious sunshine, he slapped



Shilton: courageous

will reach within the next three years.

But for the presence of Clemence, his rival, who collected 61 caps, Shilton would be far behind. In 49 internationals between 1974 and 1979, for instance, he was selected on only six occasions and it was not until after the last World Cup that he became England's recognized first choice.

Shilton, who at the age of 36 recently signed a contract that will tie him to Southampton for the next four years, sees injury as the only obstacle to his ambition of leading a team the other day and there was a lift lifting the World Cup for Italy. He was 40.

In spite of Robson's evident admiration for Shilton, he declined to offer him the captaincy against Turkey. "He has the qualities. That is why I asked him to lead the side when Wilkins and Robson were absent. But on the night when we hope to qualify for the World Cup finals, I regard it as the rightful privilege of the current captain."

Lineker, who was unable to train, and Stevens, who did so on his own to protect a slight kidney complaint, are expected to recover in time to be included in the side, to be announced today. Apart from Wilkins in place of the injured Reid, it should be the same team that which drew with Romania last month to take England to within a point of reaching Mexico.

Neville Southall, sent off at Chelsea, will break a sequence of 135 successive appearances for the club when he is suspended in two weeks time. Southall must serve a one match suspension and will miss the League game with Manchester City at Maine Road on October 26.



Robson making a point yesterday. He needs another tomorrow (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Norway may expose something rotten in the state of Denmark

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glenville

Has the virtue gone out of Denmark? Three games without a goal, and now tomorrow in Copenhagen they must play a vital World Cup game against Norway, who are odds-on to win after a fine 3-1 victory in Leeds against the Italians. The Danes lost 3-0 at home to Sweden in a friendly, 1-0 in the World Cup in Moscow, and last week could only draw goallessly at home against the Swiss, missing a penalty. Even Elkeser (who had to be replaced by the injured Thorstein) could not find the net for his country as he's now doing for his Italian club, Verona.

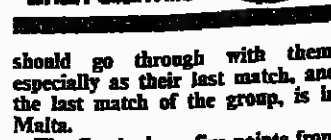
Denmark's record against Norway over the years has been overwhelmingly positive, but the present Norwegian side is fast and resilient. Oksa, who neatly headed the equalising goal against Italy, makes a lively attacking pair with Andersen, and they have powerful support from little Thorstein, still in Holland with PSV Eindhoven. After beginning his professional career as a left winger with Twente Enschede,

West Germany, who have another game to come in Dublin, are top of the group with seven points from six matches. Norway are bottom with four from five. But notationally all five teams still have a chance, even the Republic of Ireland, who meet the Soviet Union in Moscow tomorrow.

Conquerors there this season of West Germany, in a friendly, and Denmark, the Russians took more convincing than they did in attack, where Blokhin is still among those present.

In the Anderlecht Stadium, Belgium are at home to Holland in a Low Countries derby, the first of two played against the Dutch. The young Sicilian-born midfielder player, as ruled out with an ankle injury for the Belgians, who have brought back their previously disgraced and suspended right back and captain, Eric Gerets, who was punished for his alleged part in the bribery scandal involving his old club, Standard Liege. Ironically, he is now playing in the Netherlands.

In Group 16, Czechoslovakia are at home to the Swedes who, having won in Denmark, recently came back from a two goal deficit to draw at home in the World Cup with a West German team whose first half form was magnificent. The Germans are home and dry, Sweden have seven points from six games and



should go through with them, especially as their last match, and the last match of the group, is in Malta.

The Czechs have five points from six games but their final match takes them to West Germany, who scored five against them in Prague. The Czechs have improved since then, and at least two of their players are in stupendous form.

At the Nou Camp, I watched Berger, the blond midfielder player and the wonderfully mobile, versatile sweeper, Chavanne, make rings around Barcelona, enabling Spurs to win their European Cup first round, second leg 1-0. Berger, banned from the Czech team for years after a nocturnal foray in the streets of Prague, when he was beaten by the police, is surely one of the finest players in Europe at the moment. Barcelona could make nothing of him. Chavanne has immense energy. Half the time he seemed to be playing as a forward, but he was always there in defence when he was wanted.

The present Swedish team has high morale, and plenty of bite. The recovery against the West Germans testified to that. Back from Rangers, supports the tall, blond Stromberg, of Atlanta (Bergamo) in midfield, and another Italian expatriate, Dan Cornelissen, leads the attack. Hagi, who scored the equaliser against the West Germans, is playing in Geneva for Servette.

Brian Glenville is Football Correspondent of the Sunday Times.

Milne's target

Leicester City are at an attempt to sign the 29-year-old former England winger, Laurie Cunningham from the French club Marseille on loan until the end of the year.

"He's a bit of a touch, but has shown his willingness to sign into top flight football," the Leicester manager Gordon Milne said. "It is a waste of time to try to judge him over the two weeks he's already been here, so we are trying to negotiate a loan period up to the end of the year."

The onus is on Jennings

From David Miller, Bucharest

tomorrow, and at Wembley next month, and that he may help his country in their attempt to reach the World Cup Finals again, will need every ounce of his experience here tomorrow when he caps his career as a goalkeeper. The 29-year-old Jennings, who has been a goalkeeper for 11 years, has a goalkeeping (David Miller writes).

Following Finland's victory over Turkey, Ireland now lie fourth in their group with England and Romania. They need three points from their final two matches, here

Goram pays third visit to Scotland

Andy Goram, the Oldham goalkeeper, will become a Scotsman on Wednesday for footballing purposes. Goram, whose Scottish parents took him to Scotland twice for holidays as a child, paid his third visit yesterday when he joined the international squad to prepare for tomorrow's friendly with East Germany.

Alex Ferguson, Scotland's acting manager, who regards his own club goalkeeper, Jimmy Leighton (Aberdeen), as the No 1 with Alan Ralston (Hibs) as deputy, said: "If we get to Mexico we will need a third goalkeeper."

Paul McGrath, the Manchester United central defender who is the only member of the Republic of Ireland squad to play with a club in Saturday's league games. He has a leg injury but was not replaced for the trip to Moscow.

League's last chance for change

By Stuart Jones

The dismantling of the Football League's ancient structure must be started by the League Management Committee today and be completed by the club chairman on November 12. Otherwise, the cracks in the 97-year-old edifice will become unacceptably wide, and the game could crumble into embarrassing chaos next season.

The League Management Committee know that change has become more than a necessity. It is inevitable. If they do not recommend a reduction in the number of first division clubs at their meeting today, and if the chairman fail to support the move next month, the club will carry out their threat to break away.

Since the so-called Super League representatives led by Arsenal, Everton, Liverpool, Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspur, would set up their own league with the television companies, sponsors and advertisers, the rest of the League would be left with little, if any,

significant financial support. They would not be able to exist on gates alone. The committee are, therefore, under the heaviest pressure to suggest alterations, and yesterday John Smith, the chairman of Liverpool, and a member of Sir Norman Chester's committee three years ago, added to the list of those who support the move.

"I believe the chairman were quite wrong in turning down the Chester report," Smith said yesterday.

FA Cup draw

At present, a proposal requires a majority of three-quarters to be passed. The first and second division club chairmen and the League president each have one vote, while those in the third and fourth divisions have eight votes between them. Smith, who is a member of Sir Norman Chester's committee three years ago, added to the list of those who support the move.

"I believe the chairman were quite wrong in turning down the Chester report," Smith said yesterday.

Group three

England: 1. Scotland (Birmingham City); 2. Sweden (Preston); 3. Norway (Leeds); 4. Denmark (Aston Villa); 5. West Germany (Hamburg); 6. Czechoslovakia (Sparta Prague); 7. Soviet Union (Dynamo Moscow); 8. Hungary (Ferencváros); 9. Romania (Steaua Bucharest); 10. Bulgaria (Levski Sofia); 11. Poland (Legia Warsaw); 12. Yugoslavia (Red Star Belgrade); 13. Greece (Panathinaikos); 14. Turkey (Fenerbahce); 15. Iran (Persepolis); 16. Korea Republic (Yongwong FC); 17. North Korea (Pyongyang FC); 18. China (Beijing FC); 19. Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh City FC); 20. Laos (Vientiane FC); 21. Cambodia (Phnom Penh FC); 22. Thailand (Buriram United FC); 23. Philippines (Albion FC); 24. Singapore (Singapore FC); 25. Malaysia (Selangor FC); 26. Indonesia (Persib Bandung FC); 27. Australia (Melbourne Victory FC); 28. New Zealand (Auckland FC); 29. Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby FC); 30. Fiji (Suva FC); 31. Tonga (Nuku'alofa FC); 32. Samoa (Apia FC); 33. Vanuatu (Port Vila FC); 34. 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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Ministers in clash on 'jobs quota blacks'

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asked how many blacks and Asians they employed, and could be refused valuable orders if they were shown to be discriminating against ethnic minorities.

But Mr Clark rounded on such ideas when speaking to businessmen in Plymouth last night. He said comprehensive race relations legislation, supplemented recently by a voluntary code of practice for employers, reflected the Government's clear commitment to securing equal opportunities in employment.

"This means equal treatment, but not special or preferential treatment. To make the award of government contracts dependent on employing a given proportion of ethnic minority workers would bring the whole equal opportunities policy into disrepute."

Mr Clark, who was responsible for ethnic monitoring of the Civil Service until the last ministerial reshuffle, added: "It would be hypocritical to declare that we are against positive discrimination but to let it be known that government contracts will depend on monitoring the ethnic content in the contractors' workforce."

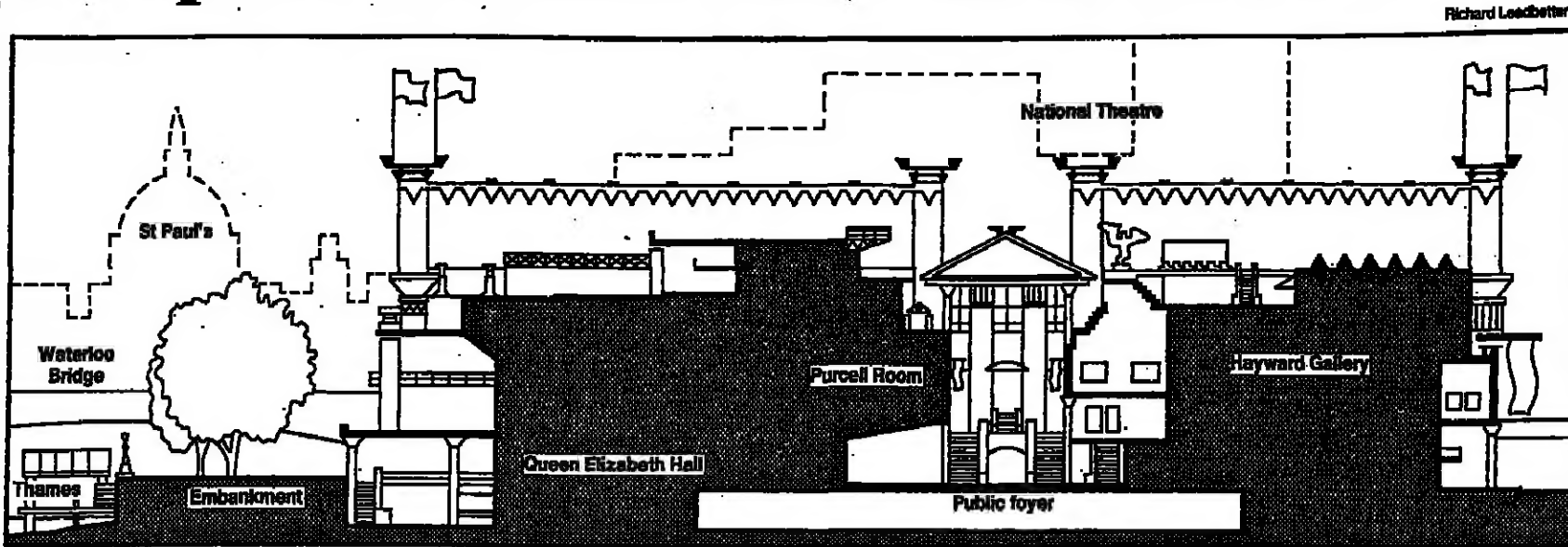
He added that it would be degrading to blacks to patronize them by putting them into a special category where they owed their jobs to the employers' need to secure a government contract.

"Finally, there is the intrusive and burdensome burden that would be imposed on businesses. The whole thrust of this Government's policies, as the White Paper, *Lifting the Burden*, testifies, is to reduce the regulatory burdens on businesses."

● Nineteen companies, including household names such as Rowntree Macintosh and Nascam Copycat, have been refused business by the Greater London Council since it introduced its contract compliance policy two years ago (Pat Healy writes).

Another 130 companies have agreed to change employment practices to comply with the law against race or sex discrimination and stay on its list of approved suppliers.

Blueprint for the 24-hour South Bank show



An impression of the proposed changes to turn the South Bank complex into a round-the-clock attraction.

Plans for the transformation of the South Bank arts complex in London into a round-the-clock attraction are likely to be given the go-ahead at a meeting of the South Bank Board today (Charles Kneivitt writes).

The board, which takes over the running of the complex when the Greater London Council is abolished next spring, released details last week of a feasibility study by Mr Terry Farrell, architect of TV-am's studios.

Mr Richard Pulford, the board's planning director, said yesterday: "The response to our proposals has been

extremely good. People are saying: 'At last someone is going to do something about the South Bank'."

Mr Farrell's far-reaching scheme proposes the removal of many of the exterior concrete walkways around the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Purcell Room and Hayward Gallery, and the addition of new foyers, workshops, cafes, pubs and exhibition space under an "umbrella" roof.

The idea is to revitalize the complex to echo the spirit of the 1951 Festival of Britain by making it a place of popular, rather than elite, culture.

"At present the South Bank looks like a suburban council estate. But both the location and activities in the buildings are wonderful. It could be transformed from a mausoleum into somewhere alive with people 24 hours a day," Mr Farrell said yesterday.

He drew a comparison with the area around the Pompidou Centre in Paris, designed by Mr Richard Rogers and Signor Renzo Piano. There would be direct access to the new foyer by escalators from Waterloo Bridge, and an entrance to the Museum of the Moving Image, presently being con-

structed as an extension to the National Film Theatre.

The board is confident it can raise funds from private sources to pay for the £10-million-plus scheme, although it will be investigating other plans based on Mr Farrell's study. A planning application could be submitted next year.

Plans for the new Centre were condemned by the GLC and a local action group last week, but are likely to be welcomed by visitors to this depressing and neglected area of the capital.

Storm over blame as Howe calls off PLO talks

Continued from page 1

sition to all forms of terrorism and violence from whatever source."

However, when Mr Stephen Egerton, Foreign Office Under Secretary in charge of the Middle East, went to discuss the statement with the two men on Sunday afternoon he was told they were not prepared to accept it. In particular they were opposed to the reference to Security Council resolution 242, which provides for Israel's right to exist within secure borders in return for withdrawal from territory occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and the renunciation of violence.

Urgent negotiations took place throughout Sunday evening and early yesterday morning. When it became clear they would not accept the statement as it stood, Sir Geoffrey decided to call off the meeting with them. However, he did have talks lasting half an hour with the two Jordanian members, Mr Abdul-Wahab Majali, the deputy Prime Minister, and Mr

Tahir al-Masri, the Foreign Minister. Sir Geoffrey expressed disappointment that the talks had not taken place, and pledged that Britain would continue to search for a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict.

The collapse of the talks was welcomed in Washington and Jerusalem where it was seen as adding to the recent setbacks suffered by the PLO. Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, is due in Washington on Thursday where he is expected formally to try to isolate the PLO from the Middle East peace process.

Mr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader, accused Mrs Thatcher of "mind-boggling incompetence" in her handling of the Palestinian visit. Several Conservative MPs expressed relief that the controversial meeting had not taken place.

BRUSSELS: The Palestinian and Jordanian delegations have cancelled a visit to Luxembourg tomorrow to meet Luxembourg

Foreign Minister M. Jacques Poos, president of the European Community's Council of Ministers (Jonathan Braude writes).

● Lambeth prayers: Bishop Khouri spent nearly an hour with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, at Lambeth Palace, yesterday accompanied by Mr Majali (Clifford Longley writes). After their conversation in Dr Runcie's study they went to the private chapel at Lambeth Palace for prayers.

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NUT attacks 6.9% offer to teachers

Continued from page 1

that if the proposals found favour with the teachers they would be prepared to put them as formal proposals in the Burnham committee.

Mrs Nicky Harrison, leader of the employers' side, who was supported by the two SDP/Liberal Alliance members on the committee, was adamant that this was the final offer.

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Letter from the Lake District Skies that bring a shepherd's warning

Two days last week were of a quality that John Birkett, a fell farmer, of High Yewdale near Conistone finds hard to recall. The sun rose in a clear sky. The Cumbrian hills basked in autumn warmth and only the gentlest breeze stirred across the high ground.

For Mr Birkett and his neighbours in a hard and vulnerable industry the good spell could have been construed as a last reproach. If those lowland farmers and labourers on their prairie acres and labour-saving machinery have suffered hard times because of the weather, by definition the fell farmers have suffered much worse.

In the past crucial weeks when the hay should have been cut for winter feed, and the sheep "fettled" into a highly saleable condition, on the second growth of grass, which Cumbrian farmers call fog, there has been hardly a day without rain. More often than not there have been the stair-roads of rain in which Cumbria specializes.

One hundred acres of good pasture at High Yewdale and 300 hundred acres of fenced allotment ground have been swamped. On the high fells and common ground around Wetherham, Mr Birkett has about 300 Herdwick sheep which should soon be brought down to graze on the better ground.

"There's really nowt for them. Instead of 4,000 bales of winter hay we have managed to cut 1,500 and not all of that is any good," he said. He has made up about 150 tonnes of bagged silage but it could be too wet to ferment properly. "If it hasn't, then the winter feed position will be a disaster. To buy in hay would cost more than £100 a tonne. Now is the time when we should be preparing the sheep to get the best price. Poor conditions simply mean poor prices," he said.

But the local breed of Herdwick sheep, like their farmers, are hardy survivors. Both are used to enduring bad weather. The sheep give excellent meat, a fine clip of wool and good stock for cross-breeding.

The industry once gave the

Lake District's farmers a vigorous independence, but no longer. The number of small farms has dwindled.

"There are only half as many as I can remember. It is a hard way of life in one way of looking at it but I think people are starting to realize there is more to it than just sheep," Mr Birkett said.

Perhaps a serious crisis among the fell farmers caused by the disastrous summer could concentrate the minds of government bureaucrats on the value of having such a corps of caretakers who keep the valley farm buildings in good order, the drystone walls intact and the sheep, essential to the traditional appearance of the Cumbrian fells, well shepherded.

"It is a way of life woven closely into the Lake District and what makes it so attractive to millions of visitors", one farmer and former planning adviser said. "The bureaucrats pay lip-service to them and then employ direct labour gangs to do work that could be done by the farming community to boost their livelihood."

"What subsidy they do receive from either the Government or the EEC has less and less value and we have been losing them at 25 per cent per decade. Why cannot we have them directly in the tourist industry, as the Austrians did in the Tyrol to achieve the fastest growing economy in western Europe? It could be done; the ingredients are the same in Cumbria."

John Birkett is stoical about the prospect of a bad winter as he is stoical about getting up at five in the morning to work on his stock and shepherd his sheep. His father had the farm before him and his son now works alongside him. High Yewdale, owned by the National Trust, ticks along at a quiet rhythm and is a balm to city folk. Perhaps, too, it has something to teach the urban world: caring skilfully for something, even something as vulnerable as sheep, and learning to trust and get on well with your neighbour.

Ronald Faux

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, as President, Save the Children Fund, attends a children's event at Manor High School, Oadby, 11.35; followed by a civic reception at the Lord Mayor's Rooms, Leicester; and then presents the Leicestershire Midas Business Awards, 11.55; later, as Honorary President, the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, she visits Corah of Leicester, 3.45.

Princess Michael of Kent visits the annual exhibition of Royal Society of Oil Painters, The Mall Galleries, 3.30.

New exhibition

The two-journey tour, work by Michael Chase and Valerie Thornton; Art Gallery, The Market Cross, Bury St Edmunds: Tues to Sat 10.30 to 4.30 (ends Nov 2).

Exhibitions in progress. Towry Pottery by Clare and Bill Mamo; Carmarthen Museum, Aberystwyth, Dyfed; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.30 (ends Nov 2).

David Bailey - Black and White Memories; Usher Gallery, Limerick Rd, Bristol: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 3.30 to 5 (ends Oct 27).

New pottery by David and John Leach; Peter Dingley Gallery, 8 Chapel St, Stratford-upon-Avon: Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 4.30.

5.30, Thurs 9.30 to 1.30 (ends Nov 2).

Gouaches by Ben Harley; small drawings and watercolours by Philip Sutton; slip glaze stoneware by Sandy Brown; and ash glaze stoneware by Takashi Yasuda; Beaux Arts, York St, Bath: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends Nov 15).

Music

Concert by the Ulster Orchestra, Town Hall, Newry, Northern Ireland, 8.

Organ recital by David Trendell; Bristol Cathedral, 1.15.

Piano recital by Raymond Clarke, King's Hall, Newcastle University, 1.10.

Recital by Caroline Dale (cello) and Piers Lane (piano); Regent Music School, Derby, 7.45.

Organ recital by Malcolm Archer; Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

Concert by the Andy Watson Jazz Quartet; Theatre in the Mill, Bradford University, 7.30.

Recital by Amanda Crawley (soprano) and Ian Taylor (guitar); City Art Gallery, Exhibition Sq, York, 12.30.

Norfolk and Norwich Festival of Music; Concert by the English String Orchestra and the Cathedral Choir, Norwich Cathedral, 7.30.

Electro-acoustic music concert with Denis Smalley and Roger Heaton (clarinet); St Peter Mancroft Church, Norwich, 9.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Goodwin, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Piano recital by Howard Shelley; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.05.

Sarasota Festival; concert by the Hilliard Ensemble, Brangwyn Hall, 7.30.

General

Kent Literature Festival: Grand Festival Opening, Jasper Room, Arts Centre, New Metropole, The Leas, Folkestone, 6 (until Oct 20).

Antiques Fair, The Green Dragon Hotel, Broad St, Hereford, today and tomorrow 11 to 8, Thurs 11 to 5.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending October 14, 1985.